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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE "NATIONALITIES," AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE WAR.

WHAT are the "oppressed nationalities," without whose aid M. Kossuth and many other persons insist that the war cannot be carried to a successful issue? In such a conflict as that in which Great Britain and France are engaged, it is well that they should accept all honourable assistance and alliance; but the public, before it is carried away by eloquence, like that of M. Kossuth, should inquire whether the alliance and aid of such "oppressed nationalities" is possible? and, if so, whether it would be honourable and advantageous? It may serve to clear up some of the confusion and misapprehensions created by the glowing appeals of M. Kossuth, if we consider, in the first place, who and what are the "oppressed nationalities" of which he speaks; and, in the second place, how far it is wise, politic, or just, to have anything to do with them.

It is said that the war is one of principle; that it is the war foretold by Napoleon; the great war of Despotism against Liberty, and Civilisation against Barbarism. On the one side we are told to look for Great Britain and the friends of popular institutions and liberty of thought and speech. On the other side we are told to expect Russia and all who admire and uphold the Russian system; all the friends of absolute power; all the opponents of freedom of conscience, and the rights of man. Certainly, it is not impossible that the war may assume this formidable shape; but at present the line of demarcation between the belligerents does not leave on either side of it any such principle and counter-principle. Though all the friends of freedom and civilisation feel themselves to be the enemies of Russia; many absolute Sovereigns look with as much detestation upon the ambitious projects of the Czar as the most furious exile in Leicester-square,

and have interests at stake quite as mighty as the people of Great Britain and France. To separate the States of Europe into two hostile camps with this principle as their watchword and "shibboleth," would be to deprive Great Britain of the invaluable aid of the Emperor Napoleon III., and to array that Sovereign and his magnificent armies on the same side as the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Czar, with all their multitudinous hordes and hosts against this country. Nay, Turkey itself—the very subject of dispute—would have to unite with Nicholas, and fall foul of England; for, if Barbarism and Despotism have a representative more barbarous and despotic than Russia, it must be sought in the Government of the Ottoman Empire. It is clear, therefore, that no such state of things exists at present, as the war of Despotism against Liberty, on which M. Kossuth and others are so fond of expatiating. If the war ever attain such colossal dimensions, it must be from the defection of France—which, happily, is a most unlikely, if not impossible, catastrophe—and from the defection of Austria, which, after the signature of her treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Maritime Powers, is in a high degree improbable. The war—as has been stated a thousand times, and as most sane and impartial people know—is a war in vindication of the public law of Europe; a war in defence of a weak State, unjustly attacked by a strong one; a war waged on the principle that animates Society in each country when it declares and enforces laws against felony and murder; and which was, undertaken with the full conviction that if one State were allowed to make such attacks against another for the purpose of aggrandisement and extension of territory, Europe would speedily be reduced to a condition of such hopeless anarchy that Civilisation would become impossible.

In no sense can the war be considered a war against Despotism

as a principle. It is not forms of government which are involved, but the eternal principles of Right. If it had been the United States of America which had attacked Turkey, on the pretences and for the objects avowed by Russia, the duty of Great Britain and France, and of all the other States of Europe, would have been identically the same as now. It would have been necessary to confront the free and enlightened States of America with the same boldness with which we now confront the enslaved and barbaric Power of Muscovy. This country has no quarrel with the Czar because he is a despot and a semi-barbarian. Our grievance is that he wrongfully attacked his neighbour, and would attack other neighbours if the outrage were tolerated. On this plea we fight; and on this plea, with the aid of Heaven, we will conquer.

In such a struggle, Great Britain and France have clearly nothing to do with the "nationalities" that may form the component parts of the States and Empires with which they are at peace. It would be fatuity to prefer the aid of the imaginary armies of M. Kossuth to the aid of the real armies—a quarter of a million strong—of the Emperor Francis Joseph. But this is the course which M. Kossuth and others assert to be the only wise and only available one. The Emperor Napoleon III. might with as much unreason disapprove of an alliance between France and Great Britain. If he were no wiser than M. Kossuth, he might ask if the late O'Connell did not vehemently assert, during his long and busy life, that England oppressed the nationality called Ireland? If the still-living Smith O'Brien did not repeat the same story? And if the Earl of Eglinton, Sir Archibald Alison, and certain Scottish Bailies and Provosts, do not assert—from the Salt-market, and elsewhere—that England behaves with injustice and contumely towards that noble nationality called Scotland? On the actual state of the conflict, the alleged wrongs of Hungary and Italy, whatever they may be—and we have no wish to under-



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—THE RIFLES IN THE TRENCHES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rate or to extenuate them—have no more to do with the principle at issue than the wrongs of Connemara, or the indignities which are said to be inflicted on the Scottish unicorn.

The nationality of Poland involves a totally different question. Hungary and Lombardy were not the result of any spoliation on the part of Austria. That power did not declare war against the public law of Europe to acquire either of those portions of her Empire. If one or both be misgoverned, England may deplore the fact, but has no more right to remonstrate or intermeddle than Austria would have to interfere with this country in the internal administration of Ireland or Scotland. The case of Poland stands in solitary grandeur, and has little affinity with that of Hungary; and less still with that of Lombardy. Poland was incorporated with Russia by an act of unparalleled iniquity. Its partition was not only "the bloodiest picture in the book of Time," but a great European calamity. It was robbery and murder on the largest scale. It was an outrage against all law—divine and human, national and international; it was an act of infamy to the States which perpetrated, and a disgrace to those which permitted it. If the nationality of Poland had been taken under the safeguard of Europe—as it would have been, had Europe been wise—the present war, and perhaps many future ones, would have been avoided. Great Britain and France, and all Europe, who have learned their lessons in the school of bitter experience, have a clear right, and will yet, we hope, feel it to be an imperative duty, to strive for the re-establishment of that State—not simply as an act of justice, and atonement for past wrong, but as a barrier against future aggression. If, in the gigantic struggle which they are now waging they prove to be the stronger—as every true patriot, and every true friend of humanity and civilisation most devoutly prays—they will show mercy untempered with justice, and undignified by discretion, if they do not argue the question of Poland on the broad basis of Truth and Justice. Austria, by her tardy but welcome alliance with Great Britain and France, has placed herself in the front of Germany; and all true Germans will follow her lead. Prussia—reduced to a secondary position by the impotency of will, and infirmity of purpose displayed by her pettifogging King—will vindicate at a future time her own claim to better fortune, and to higher rank in the European commonwealth. In the meantime Austria is Lord of the Ascendant, and Prussia must walk in her footsteps. To neither of those Powers—as we endeavoured to show on a former occasion—has their share of the partition of Poland been of the slightest real advantage. The ill-gotten gain has brought ill-luck along with it. If the re-establishment of Poland be, as we think it, absolutely essential to the maintenance of a European equilibrium, those Powers will be no losers by the disengagement, voluntary or involuntary, of the plunder, which has so long been their opprobrium and their punishment. Hungary and Lombardy are questions that do not vitally concern Europe. They are highly interesting, and may hereafter become important; but the question of Poland, like that of the Crimea, is pressing and paramount. The Allies will not do their great cause the injustice to neglect it.

THE RIFLEMEN IN THE TRENCHES.

WHEN Prince Menschikoff writes home to the Czar that nothing new has occurred in the siege operations, it must not be inferred that all is going on comfortably in Sebastopol. The latest accounts from the English Camp inform us that our riflemen in the trenches continue to pick off the Russian gunners in the most astonishing manner. One rifleman is said to have killed no less than fourteen in one battery, so that we need not be surprised at their bad gunnery. Never was the superiority of skill and science in war so plainly demonstrated as it has been in the use of the Minié rifle, both by the French and English, during the campaign in the Crimea.

The Emperor Nicholas, who begins to see that sheer brute force and numbers are hardly a match for such enemies as he has to encounter, has resolved to organise a regiment of sharpshooters for the spring campaign, "in full view," as he says, "of the dangers that threaten our beloved fatherland." If he do not succeed any better in the training of his riflemen than he has done in the manufacture of fire-arms and powder, there will not be much reason to be afraid of his new regiment.

SPIKING CANNON.

IN your Journal of the 25th ult. the method of spiking cannon was attempted to be explained—but was scarcely made intelligible to the general reader.

It is only when the last glimmering hope fails, that the Artillery officer gives the word "Spike the gun," to render it unserviceable to the enemy. The spike used in this case is of steel, four inches long, about a quarter of an inch in diameter at the head, and one tenth at the point; it is driven into the vent by a tap with the hammer, and then broken short off. A gun so spiked may be spiked by loading it with a charge of powder equal to half the weight of the shot, laying a leader of quick match along the bore, double shooting the gun, and firing it; but generally a new vent has to be drilled.

The spring-spike described in your Number, of the 25th ult. is only used when a gun has to be abandoned for a time; that is when it is intended to be retaken, and is called the temporary spike. It is made smaller in diameter than the common spike, that it may pass easily through the vent. When the spring is clear of the metal it expands, and cannot be withdrawn, unless it is again compressed sufficiently to allow of its being again drawn into the vent, which may be done by pressing a rammer-head against it, provided the spring is towards the muzzle, which may be known by a small notch cut in the head of the spike to point out its direction. When such a spike as this is used, the attention of the enemy may be sure of being so well kept up, that its withdrawal by him is a remote chance.

The motto of his regiment, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," is never forgotten by an artillery officer or man either; his gun is his standard, which it is his pride to defend to the last possible moment, and which he never deserts without positive orders.

R.A.

THE TWERTON NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS were opened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Monday, the 4th inst. The building is in the Tudor style, from the designs of Mr. Charles Davis, of Bath. The schools are calculated to educate 300 children, and consist of a boys' and a girls' school-room, with class-rooms attached.

RUSSIAN EMULATION.—The Journal of St. Petersburg states that, on the 18th ult., thirty-one Sisters of Charity left Moscow to devote themselves to the care of the wounded Russians in the Crimea. Their expenses are to be paid by the Grand Duchess Helena. They are accompanied by their superior and a chaplain.

CAPTAIN STUART, the Conservative candidate for Bedford, has been returned. The polling took place on Wednesday, and the numbers at the close were:—Stuart, 422; Trelawney, 331; majority, 91.

THE officers of the Ordnance at the Tower were actively engaged on Monday in forwarding bale goods, consisting of blankets, fur cloaks, caps, and gloves, waterproof capes, cowhide boots, suits of inner flannel clothing, waterproof leggings, 40,000 of each description, to Portsmouth and Woolwich, for shipment to the Crimea. There were also forwarded 10,000 suits of the above-mentioned articles for the use of officers.

A man, named Sellers, stands remanded before the magistrates at Manchester charged with attempting to set fire to some warehouses. A police-officer saw the prisoner issue from behind a block of warehouses with a ball of burning cotton-waste in his hands.

A Philadelphia court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder, who does not pay, by covering the sheets of his bed with thistles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The decisive step at last taken by Austria has had, as may be supposed, a cheering effect here; though the reports from the Crimea, and the rapid closing in of the winter season, with all its dangers and severities, continue to excite much anxiety and uneasiness for the fate of the troops engaged in this dangerous and harassing campaign. The Emperor takes the strongest and deepest personal interest in all the plans proposed to add to the comforts and diminish the hardships of the brave soldiers who so manfully support all the difficulties of their position. He has had erected in the Jardin des Tuileries, opposite the Palace, three different models of tents—in wood and in canvas—that he might examine the construction of all, and decide which might be best suited to send to the seat of war. Having made his determination, an immense number are now in the course of construction according to the model he has chosen; and, such is the expedition used, that they are to be dispatched to their destination at the end of the month.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Albe, accompanied by the Comtesse Montijo, have completed their visit to their Imperial Majesties, and have left Paris on their return to Madrid.

A plan is in agitation for establishing a grand national subscription for the widows and orphans of the men who have fallen in the East. The Empress has, we believe, already pledged herself to head the subscription.

A number of arrests, made on the ground of a pretended conspiracy in the south, have, on examination, proved to be wholly causeless; and the persons accused (some of whom were public functionaries) have not only been set at liberty, but reinstated in their offices.

The *Mousquetaire* publishes a letter from M. de Lamartine, which we cannot resist translating for our readers:—Alexandre Dumas, in a notice on the "Turquie Contemporaine," of M. Charles Rolland, makes some remarks as flattering to M. de Lamartine and the Sultan as they are severe on the ingratitude of France towards her noble poet and statesman. Here is his reply:—

My dear Dumas,—Your voice reaches far, because it comes from the heart: it has reached me in my retreat; I thank you for your appreciation of the book of M. Rolland; I take in it the interest which is inspired by the youth of the writer, his talent ripened before the time, and this cause of Ottoman independence, which has become the cause of the equilibrium of Europe. Never was it better exposed by reasoning, while it is pleaded with so much disinterestedness by the heroism of France and England, in the batteries of Sebastopol.

Let me thank you for the too flattering allusions which you make in these articles to my short and forgotten public life. But do not pronounce the word ingratitude. I have experienced none; and, had I experienced it, I should have blushed to own it. Our country, according to my idea, sufficiently recompenses her children in permitting them to serve her; she is like the Divinity, we owe her all—she owes us nothing.

ALPH. LAMARTINE.

The new police service is now in action over a large portion of Paris. Though organised on the model of our English system, it partakes also of the military character, which always distinguishes the municipal guardians in France. The members of it are, for the most part, men of from five-and-twenty to three-and-thirty, selected from those who have served their term in the army. The uniform has a much more military type than ours, and they wear swords.

The death of the Duc de Mouchy is much regretted in society here: his high character, liberal and gentlemanlike sentiments, and amiable and distinguished manners, rendered him universally popular. Few Frenchmen displayed such a decided taste and sympathy for English ideas, customs, and usages as the Duc de Mouchy; his household, one of the best organised in France—was entirely established on the model of those of the upper class in England; and all his mode of life showed the same tendency. The Duc's illness was long, severe, and complicated: the principal and more immediate cause of his death was disease of the stomach. The health of M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, is in a state to excite the utmost uneasiness. A consultation of M. M. Rager Chomel, and Andral recommended a visit to Nice; but there seems little reason to hope that the invalid's strength will enable him to support the journey.

The Louvre has just received a new acquisition, in the shape of a beautiful painted statue—discovered by M. Mariette, in the course of his excavations in Egypt. The figure—which is coeval with the pyramids—represents a man sitting cross-legged, and holding a roll of papyrus in the hand. Preparations are being made to place a variety of other no less curious and precious objects resulting from the researches of this enlightened traveller.

A remarkably fine picture, though of small size, representing Louis XIV. on horseback, and painted by Vander Meulen, has been deposited at the Préfecture de Police, by the finder, who, when the Palais Royal was sacked, in 1848, discovered it in the palace garden. Ignorant of its value, more especially as the canvas was, in various places, pierced by bayonet thrusts, he carried it home; but, being lately informed of the value of his *trouvaille*, even in its dilapidated condition, he resolved to restore it to its rightful possessor.

One of the greatest theatrical successes of the day is that of the "Roman de la Rose," at the Théâtre Lyrique, in which piece Mdlle. Bourgeois, a singer and actress of much promise, made her début.

AMERICA.

The Atlantic steam-ship, which left New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

The steam-ship *George Law* arrived at New York on the 24th ult., from California, with upwards of a million and a half of dollars. The Anglo-French fleet had arrived in San Francisco, and had brought with them a Russian prize ship, which was taken off Petropaulovski.

Captain James Smith, who had been sentenced to death for trafficking in slaves, had applied to the United States Circuit Court for a new trial. After hearing argument, the Court postponed the consideration of the motion until February term.

Twenty people were severely injured on the Harlem and New Haven Railway on the 22nd, through a freight train having stopped on the track, and those in charge neglecting to send back signals.

The third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, on the 23rd ult. The minority consisted of High-Church Tories and extreme Reformers.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.—A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announces the retirement of Mehmet-Kipresli Pacha, who had been the Sultan's Grand Vizier since May last. Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, again becomes Grand Vizier, and the office which he lately held falls to Ali Pacha, previously in the Ministry without portfolio.

ACCORDING to letters from Dantzic, the *Impérius* and consorts have picked up several prizes, of greater or lesser value. Russian merchants, supposing that our squadron had drawn off, and being further encouraged by the report attempted by half a dozen Russian steamers, had ventured to put to sea, and thence fell into the hands of our sailors.

A BOLD STROKE FOR FREEDOM.—About forty French sailors, including two officers, having been cast on shore during the late storm in the Black Sea, and made prisoners by the Russians, were left under the guard of a strong picket of Cossacks. In the middle of the night, whilst seated round a fire, the sailors, on a signal from their officers, arming themselves with burning sticks, attacked their keepers, disarmed some, put the others to flight, and escaped to the coast, where they embarked in boats sent by the vessels that were able to weather the storm.

THE IMPERIAL REVOLUTIONIST.—Russian agents are making their appearance again in Greece, in the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus; and it is believed that a rising is being prepared, in the anticipation of some great reverse befalling the Allied armies in the Crimea. Almost all the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Thessaly and Epirus, and those provinces are, consequently, but ill-guarded.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Address of the House of Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P. for Kerry.

M. Bineau, the French Finance Minister, is so ill, that it is doubtful whether he will be able to travel to Nice, where he has been ordered by his physicians to pass the winter.

Sir Joseph Paxton has been elected to represent Coventry in Parliament, without opposition.

The French Emperor and Empress have quitted St. Cloud, and have taken up their residence at the Tuileries for the winter.

The Queen has appointed Lord Dufferin one of the Lords-in-Waiting, in the room of the Marquis of Ormonde, deceased.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived at Venice on the 24th ult., and alighted at the Hôtel de l'Europe, where apartments had been engaged for them. It is thought that their Highnesses intend to pass the greater part of the winter at Venice.

A great addition to the different grades of the Noble Order of the Bath will be shortly made. The promulgation is only waiting for Lord Raglan's report upon the Battle of Inkerman.

Queen Christina and the Duke of Rinzares, on the occasion of their return to Paris, have paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress, at St. Cloud.

On Saturday evening last, the Liverpool People's Concerts were honoured with a visit from the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., who kindly acceded to a request made to him to take the chair on that occasion, and delivered an excellent speech to the company.

The Emperor of the French has instructed his Ambassador to present a gold watch, of the value of £50, to Sergeant Morrison, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, as a testimony of his thanks for his kindness to the Imperial band of the Guides during their visit to London, to play at concerts for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

It has been determined to place the Leeds statue to the late Duke of Wellington (by Marochetti) in the Leeds Infirmary gardens until the Town-hall is erected, the area in front of which is to be the permanent site of this monument.

M. de Lartie, Aide-de-Camp to the French Emperor, is about to proceed to the Black Sea to present Admiral Hamelin with the bâton of a full Admiral, just granted to him by the Emperor.

Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, has arrived at Madeira. That genial climate has already produced a beneficial change in his health.

The Russian Baron de Streglitz, who has been for some time at Vienna, endeavouring to induce capitalists to subscribe to the Russian loan, has taken his departure after having failed in all his efforts.

Mr. Lucas, M.P. for Meath, was presented with a large silver inkstand, and a purse of 400 guineas, by Roman Catholics in London, at the Sablonnière Hotel, last week.

A Madrid journal states that General Liprandi is a Spaniard, who has been several years in the Russian service, and that his real name is Espejo.

Several papers, including journals and sketches, sent to this country, by Dr. Livingston, the intrepid African traveller, were lost in the steamer *Forerunner*.

Professor Maurice delivered his first lecture on the Religion of the Romans, and its Connection with Christian Civilisation, on Tuesday last, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

The French Commission charged with the organisation of the Fine Art department of the Universal Exhibition, has extended the date (November 30) already fixed for sending in the lists of foreign artists desirous of exhibiting their works, to the 20th of December.

The Rajah of Puttealah has arrived at Allahabad, on the Ganges, on his way to Calcutta, to embark for his visit to the Queen of England.

Sir William Jardine, Bart., and Professor Harkness, of Cork, are among the candidates for the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University.

The scarcity of ship-carpenters in the French ports is so great at the present moment, that Messrs. Barbey, of Havre, who are building ships for the Government, have been authorised to employ Russian prisoners for that purpose.

The strike of the shipwrights, at first confined to Sunderland, now extends, in a greater or less degree, to most of the ports along the north-east coast; and there seems little prospect at present of a termination to it.

A national subscription is to be raised in France, in favour of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who lose their lives in the Crimea. The Empress is to place her name at the head of the list.

The orange season is remarkably forward this year. Large quantities of ripe oranges have been imported at Southampton for the last three weeks—being a month earlier than is usually the case.

All the shipbuilding yards in Devonshire are now full, and there is a great demand for shipwrights. During the past week several vessels have been launched from ports in various parts of the county.

A body of Mormons, 400 in number, has left Denmark for this country, on their way to America.

Orders have been given by the French Government to commence immediately the necessary surveys and estimates for a railway from Fénis to Soissons, by Crépy and Villers Cotterets.

There are now on the books of the relieving officers of Preston forty-six more persons than in the corresponding week of last year, when the strike was raging fiercely.

The States of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have adopted a bill prohibiting any one from carrying on trade in corn without a special permission from Government.

The London and North-Western and Midland Companies are said to have concluded an alliance of a character so intimate as to be little less in effect than an amalgamation under Act of Parliament.

A cave, beautifully adorned with stalactites hanging from the roof and sides, has been discovered at a limestone-quarry at Oyster-mouth, in Glamorganshire.

The coasting trade of Norway has been thrown open to British vessels.

Winter has set in early this year in Poland. Between Kowno and Warsaw sledges are now used, and in the neighbourhood of Kalisch and Leuzico the ground is covered with snow.

During the ten months ended the 5th November, 1852, the quantity of tea entered for home consumption was 47,122,979 lbs.; in 1853, 49,800,547 lbs.; and in this present year, 51,461,318 lbs.

The Swedish Parliament has granted a sum for a railway between Fahlun and Gefle. It has also purchased one of Professor Nylander's voting machines.

At the towns which supply, in sales, the averages, there were sold, in the last three months, 1,365,429 quarters of wheat, being an excess over the same three months in 1853, of 296,444 quarters.

Judson's Hotel, Broadway, New York, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. The entire loss is estimated at 70,000 dollars.

Yang, the chief of the Chinese insurgents, has published an edict against the drinking of wine. In this document he calls himself Prince of the East, the Consoler, the Holy Ghost, the Precursor, the Supreme Physician, the First Minister of the State, and the Captain-General of the Army.

In Paisley about a third of the weavers are stated to be idle—some report even more. In Kilbarchan, where chiefly plain weaving is carried on, the number unemployed is as high as 700 out of 900.

Now that hemp is looking up in the English market the *Delhi Gazette* hopes some adventurous trader will turn his eyes on the hundreds of acres spontaneously produced in the mountains of Kumaon, where it is the chief of the weeds, and but little checked in its superabundance.

The French photographers in the East have already sent to Paris 409 photographs of incidents in the campaign.

One of the passengers to Australia by the *Great Britain* says:—"We had a charming passage—no wrecks, no horrors, nothing but a long pleasure-trip in a large yacht. Dancing, singing, eating, drinking, sleeping, all the way, to a most enjoyable extent."

Amongst the most important of the developments of the resources of Texas, is the discovery of an inexhaustible bed of anthracite coal, which is said to be located convenient for the purposes of the projected Pacific railroad.

A majority of 144 Spanish deputies against 40, have declared that the Ministry of the Duke of Victoria deserves the confidence of the Cortes.

The shores of the harbour of Vera Cruz were for several days in the beginning of the month of November, covered with thousands of dead fish, the effect of disease, or of some volcanic eruption.

On Thursday evening week, Mr. Macready, in compliance with an invitation from the committee of the Midland Institute, gave readings in the Town-hall, Birmingham, from Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Shakespeare, and Pope; the proceeds to be devoted to the funds in aid of that institution.

A Congress is now assembled at Vienna to consult on the means of creating a uniform gold coinage for all the States of the Germanic Confederation.



MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS' OFFICE, WATERLOO-ROAD.

MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS, AND THE RAILWAY FROM BALACLAVA TO SEBASTOPOL.

IN consequence of the advertisements put forth by the above leviathan contractors, on their having been requested by the Government to supply a Civil Engineering Corps for the Crimea, their office in the Waterloo-road, on the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge, adjoining the York Hotel, was on Saturday and Monday last besieged by masses of fine stalwart men, eager to be engaged for that service, in the capacity of navvies, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plate-layers, and engine-drivers; and also as gaugers, time-keepers, and foremen.

They came in crowds, and the only difficulty was that of selection. The outer room was filled, and the office doors beset like the pit-door of a theatre. Judging of them by their conversation, it would appear as though the men thought they were going out to fight rather than to work in a civil capacity. "Hope we shall get out quick," remarked one athletic fellow, to his neighbour in the crowd, as he stood with his hands in his pockets; "Hope they'll hold out till we come." "We'll give it 'em with the pick and crow-bar, them Russians, instead of the rifle," said another.

The men employed in our engineering works have been long known as the very elite of England, as to physical power;—broad, muscular, massive fellows, who are scarcely to be matched in Europe. Animated, too, by as ardent a British spirit as beats under any uniform, if ever these men come to hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, they will fell them like ninepins. Disciplined, and enough of them, they could walk from end to end of the Continent.

The applications were so numerous that the office was closed on the second day, and the notice posted on the door, "no more men wanted."

Some, nevertheless, lingered about, loth to leave the spot. Those engaged quit England in steamers from Liverpool, Sunderland, and Southampton; which also carry out the necessary materials for constructing the railway. Mr. Beatty, the engineer, will immediately

follow his chief assistant, who goes out in the first steamer from Marseilles. Most of the workmen have been employed, under Mr. Beatty, on the Canadian railroads, and are, consequently, well acclimatised for a Crimean winter.

They are not pensioned in case of wounds, but they are very highly remunerated—a labourer obtaining five shillings per day and soldier's rations, and his passage paid out and home. The engagement is for six months.

Those now going out will form a nucleus to direct our troops and the Turks. There are now about to sail, 300 navvies, 100 carpenters, 30 masons, 30 blacksmiths, 12 engine-drivers, and about 30 well-sinkers, besides gaugers, foremen, and plate-layers.

The Railway will be a double line from Balacava to near the batteries. From a certain point single lines of rails will radiate to each of the latter, and supply them with shot, shell, guns, and stores, from the fleet. Materials for fifteen miles are to be immediately dispatched. The rails will resemble those of the Great Western. The line will be worked by means of stationary engines, four or five in number; and the trucks be drawn by wire rope.

It is not intended that this body of men, or that which will follow them, shall work in the trenches. Such labourers would, however, be most efficient in that capacity. It is well known to military men that our soldiers, unlike the Roman Infantry, have a great repugnance to spade-work. They regard themselves as fighting men only, and do not appreciate the axiom of old Tilly, who contended with the great Gustavus, "that as many battles were won by the spade as the musket."

The public will hail with much satisfaction the departure of Government in this instance from the usual routine of office and red-tape traditions. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, will execute their business in a business-like manner. They are not likely men to land their work-people without tents, tools, or to fill the hold of a vessel with medical stores and put tons of shot and shell over them, any more than they would lay the rails of a line and then tip an embankment on top.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEROES OF INKERMAN.—Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which brought the Indian and Australian mail to Southampton, were Lieutenant-General Torrens, Captain Torrens, his Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, R.A.; Major Heyland, 95th Regiment; Staff-Surgeon Legrees, Lieutenant Morrison, 19th Regiment, Lieut. Hon. W. Amherst, of the Coldstream Guards; Captain Morant, 68th Regiment; Dr. Skelton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Harrison, of the 79th Regiment; Captains Taylor and Wethered, and Lieutenant the Hon. A. Crofton—most of them wounded at the Battle of Inkerman. General Torrens nearly lost his life at Gibraltar. While on shore there the horses of his carriage ran away, and the vehicle was upset. Colonel Gambier is internally injured. He was knocked off his horse by a 32 lb. shot, which had touched the ground and struck him afterwards in the chest. One of the above-named officers, a beardless youth, had his arm in a sling; another, scarcely older, was walking on crutches. Some were carried, and others were led on shore. Some hundreds of people were in the docks when the *Indus* arrived, and the most intense curiosity was manifested to see the heroes of Inkerman. A lane was formed by the spectators, who treated the wounded soldiers as they passed with the greatest respect. The pale appearance and maimed state of the officers prevented anything like cheering. The labourers and coal-heavers working in the docks and on board ships stopped their work and ran to look at the men who fought so gloriously in the Crimea.

VOLUNTEERING FOR THE CRIMEA.—In consequence of a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the field batteries at Woolwich, the men belonging to the Royal Artillery now lying in Leeds were informed that 20 men might volunteer for service in the Crimea. Instantly 35 stepped from the ranks and offered themselves. They were subsequently inspected by Colonel Anderson, who selected from them 20 unmarried men. The remaining fifteen, who were a good deal disappointed on being told that they could not go, were informed that, in all probability, further volunteers would hereafter be required; and, in that case they would have the preference.

THE 10th Royal Hussars, serving at Kiokee, Bombay, are held in readiness to embark for service in Turkey, should Lord Raglan send for the regiment, which he is empowered to do. Ships belonging to the East India Company's navy are held in readiness to convey the regiment from Bombay to Suez.

MILITIA VOLUNTEERING.—From all parts of the country reports arrive of the volunteering of militia men into regiments of the Guards or the Line. The Northamptonshire Militia has just offered 300 men to the Guards. The South Middlesex Militia have given 200 volunteers to the Rifles, Marines, and the Line; the Lancashire have also given upwards of 150 to the Line and Guards; the Essex Rifles have furnished over 200, and the Wiltshire 158 volunteers to the Line, and more daily join. The South Lincolnshire Militia, which has for some months been quartered at Chichester barracks, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., exhibit a great desire to join the Line, and no less than 150 of them have volunteered during the past week.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The bounty money for the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners has been raised to £7 15s. 6d.; and upwards of 600 men are wanted to complete the strength of that branch of the Ordnance service.

MORE NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Fifty nurses for the hospitals of the East arrived at Boulogne on Saturday last by the Folkestone steamer, and departed by the 12.30 p.m. train for Paris, en route for Marseilles. They were accompanied by the Hon. J. Perey, a medical gentleman, a lady, and two couriers. An excellent dinner, wines, &c., was ready for them at the Hôtel des Bains; but, as before, the proprietor and his servants refused to receive a single sou, and this generous conduct was marked with every kindly feeling and attention. The same liberal display of good nature was experienced from the Custom-house authorities and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hamilton, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, was in attendance, and kindly saw them off by the rail to Paris.

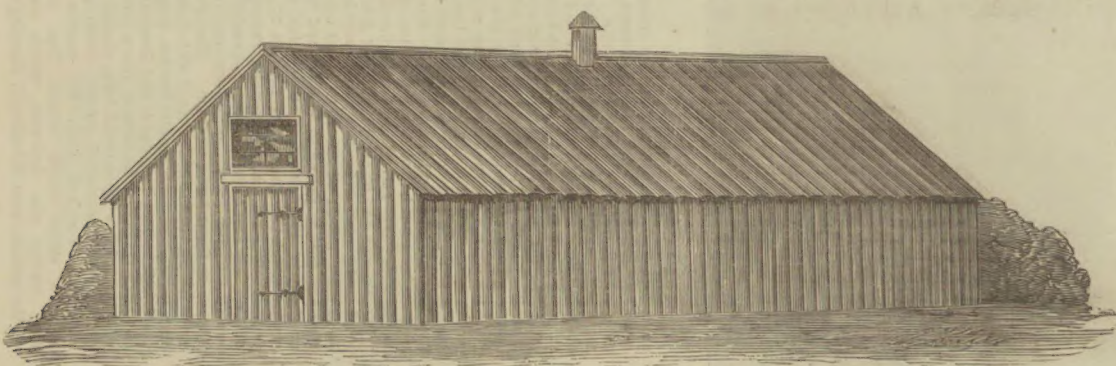
WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.—On Saturday the Messrs. Almond completed the following contract with the Ordnance for the army in the East:—44,000 fur cloaks, 44,000 fur caps (helmets), 44,000 fur gauntlets (gloves), 44,000 waterproof capes, 44,000 long boots (cowhide material), 44,000 suits of inner clothing, 44,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 suits of fur clothing for officers.

MORE SAILORS.—So very numerous were the applicants for service in her Majesty's ships fitting out and in commission, that police constables were stationed at the doors of the naval rendezvous, Tower-hill, on Tuesday, to prevent the overcrowding of the reception-room. A large number of fine athletic young men were entered for general service, and will be sent to her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth; and *Fisguard*, at Woolwich, for instruction.

A NUMBER of ladies in Southampton have advertised to receive contributions of lint, linen, knitted comforters, muffatees, warm caps, furs, flannel, worsted stockings, list slippers, gloves, books, newspapers, lucifer matches, pens, paper, envelopes, ink, potted meats, arrow-root, tea, coffee, pepper, curry powder, jams, raspberry vinegar, biscuits, tobacco and pipes, to forward free to the sick troops at Scutari, or to the fighting Englishmen at Balacava. Large contributions have already been received.

MINIE RIFLES, to the number of from 1100 to 1200, are now being sent into the Ordnance stores weekly. Upwards of 500 tons of round shot and shell are now in course of delivery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for service in the Crimea.

THE Commissioners for Victualling and Transport Service have issued contracts for the supply of 500,000 lbs. of preserved boiled beef for the use of the forces in the Crimea; also for the conveyance of 2400 tons of provisions from Deptford and 1100 from Gosport, to Malta; as also 375 tons of powder to Malta. Contracts were also issued for the supply of 22,300 pair of boots—one half to be delivered within six weeks.



PORTABLE PAVILION BARRACKS FOR THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

PORTABLE BARRACKS FOR THE CRIMEA.

WE annex a Plan of the 1000 Pavilion Barracks, or wooden huts, constructed by order of the English Government, for the Crimea; a moiety of which were contracted for by Messrs. Price and Co., timber-merchants, of Gloucester; and the remainder given for execution to a Portsmouth firm. By this time the whole will probably have been shipped for their destination.

Each hut will comfortably lodge twenty to thirty men; and such dwellings will, doubtless, prove very acceptable to our brave soldiers against the inclemency of the weather, more especially if a winter campaign outside the walls of Sebastopol be inevitable.

The dimensions of each hut are 28 feet long by 16 feet wide. The men will lie feet to feet, and this will allow of a four-feet passage up the middle, in which space a stove will be placed for the warming of the building, as well, if required, to assist in the cooking of provisions.

The hut, or barrack, is entered by a single door, made to look, with a window above, and two sliding windows at the other end for ventilation. The roof, sides, and ends are made water-tight by a system of close boarding, and the nailing of strips of wood over the joints; in addition to which it is proposed to cover the roof with felt. Two rows of shelves are placed along the room for the purpose of holding the men's accoutrements.

The whole are carefully fitted up, taken down, packed into easy, portable packages for the convenience of stowage in the ship's hold, and easy removal afterwards, hooped together with iron, and systematically lettered. The letters and numbers on each package will agree with that on a lithographed plan, which is to accompany each house. A box will also be sent with each house, containing two hammers, two gimlets, two pair of pincers, and 14 lb. of nails, in case the Sappers and Miners, who are to erect them, have not sufficient at their disposal.

The Russians call our revolvers infernal machines, which have been given to their enemy by the Devil, and imagine that they will go off whenever required by invoking his aid; hence the great terror always evinced whenever these weapons are brought forth.

It is striking how rapidly these gentlemen have organised this force. Their employment by the Legislature in this matter is a great step in advance, and an indication, it is to be hoped, of a disposition to make use of the intelligence of the country, irrespective of party and patronage.

The sagacity, energy, resources, and heroic feeling of our mighty nation, have but to be well directed and wisely launched forth, to "shook the world in arms," and finally to terminate the great struggle we are now entering on, so as to add new glories to our ancient renown, and to spread and maintain freedom and liberal institutions throughout Europe.

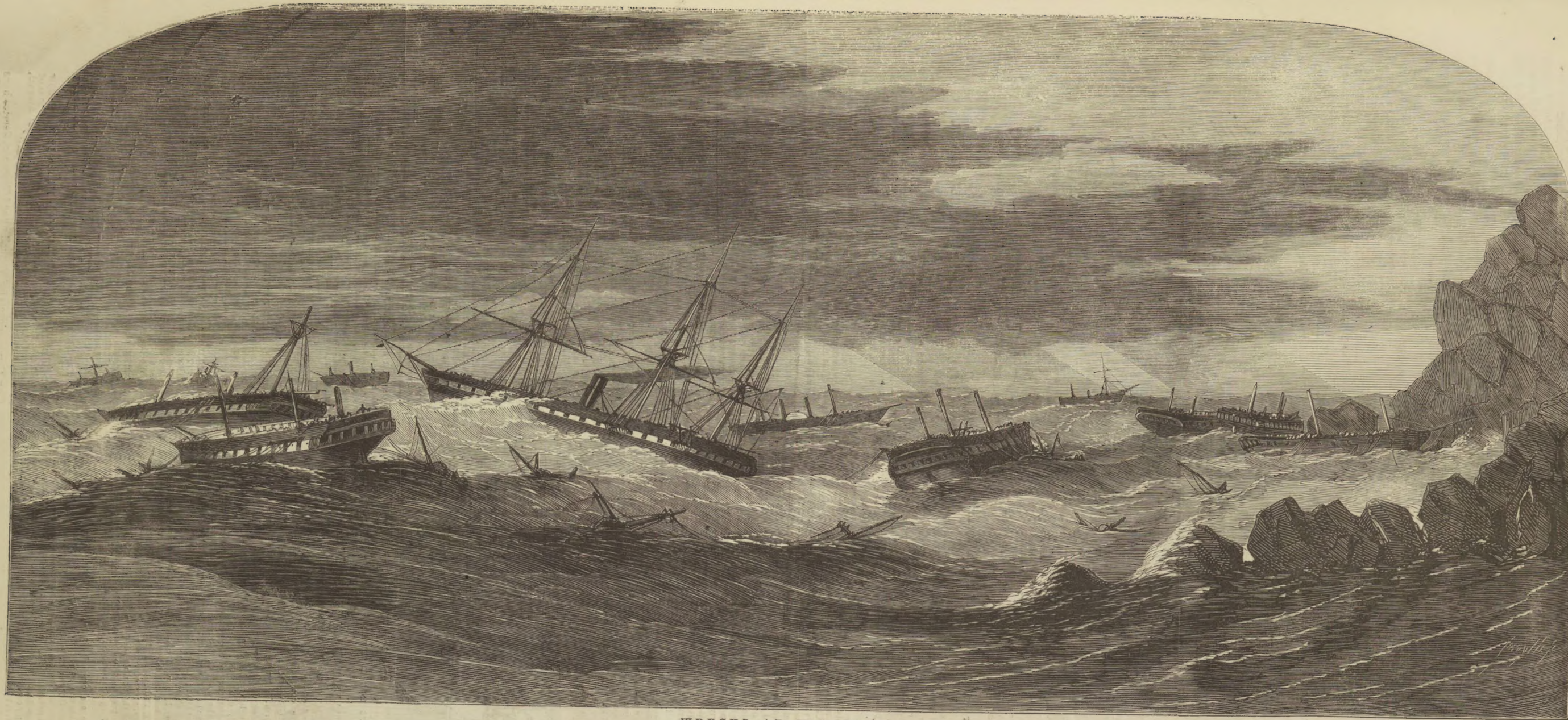
The following is the form of agreement signed by the above parties proceeding to the Crimea:—

Whereas her Majesty's Government have requested Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts to supply a Civil Engineering Corps for the Crimea, for the purpose of forming and laying a Line of Rails from Balacava to the Heights round Sebastopol, and for other general purposes in assisting the operations of the Allied Forces in conducting and carrying on the present War. And whereas James Beatty, of No. 9, Great George-street, Westminster, Civil Engineer, is authorised by the said Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, to get together and form such Engineering Corps. Now these persons witness that doth hereby agree with the said James Beatty that he will, whenever required, upon a Free Passage being provided for him for that purpose, embark for the Crimea, and will, upon his arrival there, enter into the service of the said James Beatty, and be employed in the formation and construction of such line of rails from Balacava to the heights round Sebastopol aforesaid, and otherwise as may be required for the general purposes of assisting the operations of the Allied Forces in the Crimea, and will in all things act under and co-form to the orders, rules, and regulations, to be laid down and given by the Engineer of the said Corps, or by those immediately placed by the said Engineer in authority over him, in the execution of the works, and will promptly and faithfully execute such orders to the best of his skill and ability, and conduct himself soberly and steadily; and will in all things connected with the execution of the said Works submit to such regulations as may be directed by the proper authorities; and the said James Beatty doth hereby agree with the said that he shall be supplied with a free passage to the Crimea, and shall be there employed as a in such corps as aforesaid, for a period of Six Months, at the least, during all which time he shall be supplied with rations of the like quantities and qualities, and receive in addition wages for such services at the rate per week of £

And further, that upon the completion of the said Works, or the termination and fulfilment of this agreement, he shall be provided with a Free Passage from the Crimea to England. And it is agreed that he shall be required by the said James Beatty, beyond the period of six months, he shall continue his services as aforesaid so long as they may be so required by the said James Beatty, who is, however, to be at liberty to put an end to such continued hiring at any time on giving one month's notice of such intention.

Witness the hands of the said parties,
December 1854
Witness

We are indebted for the intelligence and illustration to Mr. G. R. Jesse, C.E.



WRECKS AT BALACLAVA.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BLACK SEA.

By the steamer which left Constantinople on the 20th ult., we have received ample details of the damage inflicted by the terrible storm by which the Euxine was visited about the middle of last month. From Monday morning, the 13th, until the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th, the most terrific gale ever known in that part of the world continued to rage throughout the length and breadth of the Black Sea. Pilots accustomed to the navigation of the Euxine cannot remember a tempest so lamentable as the one which has committed such ravages. The prevalent wind was from the south-west, with occasional shifts to other quarters. It commenced about seven o'clock on Monday morning, and, with the abruptness common to this sea, soon lashed itself into a perfect hurricane. Ever and anon, through the gale, fearful gusts came sweeping down the wind, blinding men with hail and mist, snatching strong ships from their holding-ground, and snapping the iron cables like bands of tow. Whenever this "scud" lifted, another and again another hapless craft was seen dashed miserably upon the inhospitable shore. It was impossible to give them help of the faintest kind in the midst of the resistless swell of that wild surging sea and the mad howling of the tempestuous wind.

A Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the Sketch of the wrecks at the Katscha gives the following account of the *Samson* and the other vessels:—"The first mishap which occurred in the anchorage off the Katscha (where the Commander-in-Chief was stationed, and the larger number of the Allied vessels) was to her Majesty's ship *Samson*, which, together with other steamers, had got up steam the moment the gale began. About half-past seven a.m. it began to blow most fearfully, many old sailors saying they had never seen it blow so before. The two transports in the Sketch were lying ahead of the *Samson*; No. 20 being a little ahead of No. 1. About nine a.m. we observed No. 20 part and fall athwart hawse of No. 1, both bowsprits and cutwaters getting smashed, and then they both drove on top of the *Samson*. The *Samson* being close we could see everything. They turned their hands up and went ahead, full speed, seemingly to separate the transports, which was done; No. 20 passing on the port side of the *Samson* and bringing up just under her stern, and there smashing the stern boats, bulwarks, &c. No. 1 fell athwart-hawse the *Samson*, and topped her bowsprit right up and in on her fore-castle. Shortly after, the transport's fore-

mast fell, and was followed by the *Samson*'s foremast falling against her mainmast, mainmast against her mizenmast, and she lay a wreck. The Sketch shows the *Samson* with her masts down. No. 20 under her stern with her foremast gone, and No. 1 drifting astern, where she brought up. Both Nos. 20 and 1, about an hour after, drove and went on the shore, followed by Nos. 31, 57, and 89 transports, together with the Maltese barque *Lisle Adam*, and five or six small brigs—in all, making fourteen wrecks on the beach on the Wednesday. We could see the Cossacks come down and take the crews of one or two prisoners, as well as pick up anything of value on the beach and load their horses."

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning a small French brig stranded near the mouth of the Katscha, and from this time till darkness hid the scene from view, a series of terrible disasters followed each other in quick succession. Fortunately, the shore in the neighbourhood of the river is terminated by a sandy beach; hence here we have not had to deplore the loss of life as well as property. At one p.m. her Majesty's ship *Terrible* parted all her anchors, and the cry rose to every tongue, "The *Terrible* will be on shore;" but gradually the noble ship faced round to the wind, and passed majestically out through the fleet. The wind, perhaps, was at its utmost height about 10.30; but after successive squalls, accompanied by sleet and hail, it passed to W.S.W. and W., from which none of our anchorages on the Crimean coast afford any shelter, and an awful rolling sea then set in, during which the English transports 37, *Rodsley*; and 57, *Tyrone*, a Maltese brig, and four more small French transports, went on shore. Meanwhile hordes of Cossacks and cavalry hovered round the wrecks, and, as each of the smaller vessels was thrown up, were seen occupied in examining what the chances of the sea and war had sent them. The French sailors could be seen from the ships led off towards Sebastopol with horsemen before and behind them. Our transports, from their greater burden, were at some distance from the shore; and the Cossacks rode backwards and forwards, regarding them as the hungry fox did some grapes in the days of *Aëop*. Darkness fell that evening on anxious hearts, and few eyes could have closed that night amid the roaring of the pitiless and unabated storm. Soon after midnight its force was broken, and men thanked God, for neither hemp nor iron could have stood such a strain much longer. But the sea continued as heavy as ever during the darkness, which was only broken by the lurid flash of the cannon over Sebastopol, showing that the war of the elements had been

powerless to suspend that of men. The grey dawn showed that to the disasters of the previous day had been added that of another transport, No. 89, *Lord Raglan*, and that the Egyptian line-of-battle-ship, which still remained, had been compelled during the night to cut away her fore and mizenmast, and had also lost her bowsprit. Daylight also showed the inland hills covered with snow. In the course of the morning the transports on shore made signals of distress to the Admiral, who ordered the *Fury* to weigh; she, however, signalled that communication was yet impossible on account of the surf; but, in the afternoon, the sea had gone down sufficiently to attempt their relief, although the effort was still attended with much danger. The Cossacks had been busy during the day, and they made one or two attempts even to swim off to our transports; but were carried back by the surf, aided by a knook or two on the head from our merchant sailors, who by no means relished the idea of a Christmas in Sebastopol. One gentleman, in a carriage, drove down to the beach, near the *Tyrone*, and, in good English, exhorted the sailors to make a trial of Muscovite forbearance. "We, too," said he, suiting the action to the words, "have hearts as well as the English." The reply was what somebody calls "John Bull's great everlasting 'No!'" accompanied by certain rather strong adjectives. No fire had been opened on the enemy during the day from the fleet, and it was determined not to do so till they proceeded to overt acts of hostility. About four p.m. volunteer boats from the *Queen*, *Rodney*, *London*, and some steamers, pulled in, and the *Firebrand* got under way to cover them. On seeing them approaching, the Cossacks drew up on the cliff, and fired on the boats, killing a man belonging to the *Queen*. This fire was immediately returned from the steamer, and they at once scurried off. The surf prevented the crews being rescued till the morning of the 16th, when they were recovered by the boats of the *Firebrand* and other steamers, after having, in one of the ships, fired a parting salvo at the Russians with cartridges which had been collected from the field of Alma.

The tempest commenced at Balacava about seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismantled, and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible disaster was the total loss of the new magnificent steam ship *Prince*, which had arrived a few days previously, with the 46th Regiment and a cargo valued at £500,000, and indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army.

The loss of the *Prince* seems to have been partly owing to the negligence of her officers. When she arrived at Balacava she let go one of her anchors in thirty fathoms water. It appears that the cable had never been clinched, and the whole of it ran out; anchor and cable were lost together. She then let go the other anchor, the cable of which was so inefficiently fastened that she lost this also. She then steamed out to sea until she could get up another cable from the hold, and at last let go a smaller anchor, with which she rode until the tempest broke upon her on Tuesday morning. An eye-witness saw her carried from her moorings on to the rocks with such force that in ten minutes there was hardly a piece a yard long remaining. She might almost be said to go to powder. Of a crew of 150 only six were saved. This splendid vessel, of 2700 tons, was purchased by Government some time since, and sent out full of most valuable stores and munitions of war. Everything is lost. With the exception of the troops, everything remained in her at the time she was dashed on the rocks. The whole of the winter clothing for the men went down—40,000 suits of clothes, with undergarments, socks, gloves, and a multitude of other articles of the kind; vast quantities of shot and shell; and, not least in consequence, the medical stores sent out in consequence of the deficiencies which formerly existed. The latter were, with not uncommon negligence, stowed away under the shot and shell, and could not be landed at Scutari. They are now lost, at a time when the demand for them is likely to be more urgent than ever, and when the commissariat is fully occupied in ministering to the wants of those who still remain unhurt.

A first glance at Eupatoria after the storm showed that it had suffered even more than the Katscha. True, the *Bellerophon* and *Leander* rode it out, but the total wreck of an Egyptian line-of-battle ship, and near the beach the tri-colour floating mournfully over the *Henri Quatre*, strong and erect as ever, but never again to carry the flag of France to victory, as well as the stranded transports in front and to the southward of the town, told a dreary story. In front lay the stranded remains of five French merchant vessels; just beyond it, along the sandy isthmus, between the sea and Lake Sasik, lay what three days before were strong and well-found ships, in the following order, commencing from the town:—No. 81, *Georgina*; No. 61, *Harbinger*; French Government screw-steamer, *Pluto*; No. 3, *Her Majesty*; No. 55, *Glendalough*; a small French steamer; No. 53, *Asia*; an Egyptian two-decker; *Henri*



WRECKS-OFF THE KATSCHA.

Quatre, 100 guns. All these ships, with the exception of the two line-of-battle ships, were stranded during the day. The *Henri Quatre* parted after the force of the gale was spent; but when the sea was at its heaviest shortly after six in the evening, she went on shore without any damage, and no doubt might have been recovered in better times. The Egyptian was a perfect wreck; she also stranded during the night. The *Sea Nymph* foundered during a heavy squall in the day. The enemy took advantage of the gale by advancing on Eupatoria with about 6000 cavalry and twelve field-pieces; they were, however, warmly received with such a heavy fire, both of guns and rockets, that they retired with a loss of about a hundred killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to only two men wounded. Lieut. Hood, of H.M. *Arethusa*, was in command of the battery which repulsed this formidable assault.

Although there is every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the fleet behaved during the storm, yet it would be folly to expose them to another such trial. All the sailing transports are to proceed imme-

diately to Buyukdéré, the sailing liners to Sinope; the idea of *Baltschik* being abandoned as too exposed. Four only from each fleet will remain at Chersonese, in one of the small harbours to the eastward. Report says that the *Britannia*, which laboured so heavily as to have had at one time more than four feet of water in the hold, is among the ships to proceed to Sinope, the Commander-in-Chief shifting his flag to the *Furious*. Five French line-of-battle ships damaged, especially about the rudder and stern-frame, have left for the Bosphorus. Admiral Hamelin's flag is on board a steamer. Many of our ships, especially the steamers, which have been through the whole campaign, from Besika downwards, are in want of a thorough repair before undergoing the further chances of a Euxine winter. Still there are plenty of fresh ones, both already arrived on the station, and now in England, to supply their places.

It has been determined to abandon Eupatoria, and orders have been sent thither to destroy the *Henri Quatre*. There is a rumour that the Tartar inhabitants who have trusted to our protection are to be removed

to Sinope. The gale appears to have injured the Russian breakwater at the entrance of Sebastopol, as they sunk another two-decker on the 17th, in the same position as the others.

DEJEUNER TO THE 89TH REGIMENT, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE CRIMEA.

THE city of Waterford, on Wednesday week, presented the very interesting scene of the public farewell of this gallant regiment, now on their route to the Crimea. This demonstration of the sympathy of the citizens of Waterford, for those who are going to fight the battles of their country, was participated in by all classes and creeds. These gallant soldiers, headed by the Mayor, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, filed into the Town-hall: and the cheer that greeted them evidenced how heartfelt was the joy in this union of two such



DEJEUNER TO THE 89TH REGIMENT, IN THE TOWN-HALL, AT WATERFORD, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE CRIMEA.

dignitaries in honouring our brave defenders, and showing that the religious bodies, of which they are the head in this locality, were equally anxious to show their approval and sympathy with the war, and those who were staking life and fortune on its hazards.

In the Town-hall, the Union Jack, the Tricolour, and the Crescent were blended over the Mayor's seat; and the fine apartment was decorated with other flags and evergreens. Soon after the arrival of the soldiers, the Mayor and High Sheriff, accompanied by the Bishop of Cashel and the Roman Catholic Bishop—who, we were informed, met this day for the first time—went down to the Hall to receive the guests; and a procession was formed, with the Mayor bearing his wand of office at its head; the officers and troops following amounting to about 250 men. On entering the large Assembly-room, they were received with hearty cheers. Lieut.-Colonel Graham was prevented attending by illness, and his place was filled by Captain Hawley. The other officers present were Captains White, Thorp, and Atkinson; Lieutenants Haycock, Morris, and Holmes; Ensigns Robinson, Hall, Beech, Breaden, Lloyd, and Barstow.

The Mayor took the chair, supported on his right hand by the Lord Bishop of Cashel, and on his left by the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop. The soldiers having filed into the room during the most rapturous cheering, were seated at the tables, with a civilian at the head of each to see that their wants were supplied.

The Mayor addressed the company, stating—

That he felt much pleasure in the cordial reception given by the citizens to these brave soldiers, now about to go to defend their country from the enemy. All classes agree in doing honour to those departing to the seat of war. The English army had in various climes maintained its character for valour and intrepidity; it had shown those qualities in the Peninsula, on the Sutlej, as well as at Alma and Balaklava (Great cheering). When Nelson lived he gave to British sailors the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Now, it can be said of the British army—not that England expects them to do their duty—but they have most nobly and gallantly done it (Here all the soldiers rose and cheered at the top of their voices). Up to the present time the troops of England had maintained their fame and covered themselves with laurels—they had contended against unequal numbers—they had fought as brave men, and they had triumphed (Great cheering). Soldiers and officers, you are going to join your comrades—you are going to unite with those who never turned their backs on their foes. You will emulate their ardour (Immense and prolonged cheering). You will lead the van, and never pause until you send back the Russian eagles deprived of their claws and stripped of their feathers, to their home in the north (Great applause). Brave 89th, we have great pleasure in meeting you; we send you forth wishing you every success.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel then rose, and, after a long continuance of enthusiastic cheering, his Lordship said:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 89th.—I deem it right to explain the feelings with which the citizens of Waterford are actuated in asking you thus to meet them previous to your departure to the seat of war, to express their sympathy with those engaged in the arduous struggle that is going on in the East, and in which you are so soon to take a part. We, who tarry at home, have an interest, a vital interest, in the character, and conduct, and movements of the soldiers and sailors who are sent to foreign climes to fight for the welfare of their country. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon those engaged in this contest. 89th, you are going to take part in this war; we know your deeds in India and in Egypt; we feel that you will not allow British valour to be sullied (Great cheering); we know that you will add glory to glory, and we hope you may be crowned with triumph (Renewed cheering). But we, who stay at home, have asked you to meet us ere you leave, to say that we feel for you, we sympathise with you, we bear you on our hearts; I may say, for myself, that I never kneel before God to ask his blessing on myself that I do not put up prayers for the welfare of the army. I pray God that he will, through the efforts of the army and navy, bring about peace, that the horrors of war may cease throughout the world (Cheers). Every family in this country has a personal interest in this contest, as they have some near relative at the seat of war. Waterford has sent soldiers and officers to the field, and every family who has some relative or friend engaged in the war feels a personal interest in the success and welfare of our troops. I myself had one nephew dangerously wounded at the battle of Inkerman—that deadly but glorious fight—and who now lies in the hospital at Scutari. I have another nephew in the 89th, who will either meet you at Gibraltar, or precede you to the seat of war (Cheers). His Lordship concluded by proposing the "Health of the Queen," which was drunk most enthusiastically.

Lord Carew then rose, and briefly proposed "The Health of the Army and Navy"—air "Rule Britannia."

General Roberts returned thanks for the Army, and Captain Anthony on behalf of the Navy.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foran then proposed "Success to the 89th Regiment and the Allied Army in the East" (Great cheering). As the paper was originally given to him, it was the "89th Regiment and the army in the East" he had taken the liberty of changing it, as he thought the French were equally concerned (At the mention of the French the whole assembly rose, and the most vociferous cheering took place, in which the soldiers joined). Both armies were fighting in the same cause; the two great Powers, England and France, were fighting to put down the Autocrat of Russia (Great cheering). He hoped the brave 89th Regiment would fight the battles of their Queen and their country; he wished them every happiness, and proposed the toast; which was drunk amidst great applause.

Captain Hawley returned thanks, the Colonel being laid on the bed of sickness:—

Were I to say for my brother officers that they leave you with light hearts, I should be far from representing their true feelings, but both officers and men quit with strong ones; trusting they will prove worthy to fill the gaps which pestilence and the enemy have made in the ranks of that gallant band that left their homes in the spring—many now no more. If report speaks truly, we go to encounter a barbarous foe, but we hope that even in the heat and fury of the battle, we shall never tarnish the bright name of soldiers and Christians, by forgetting the humanity due to a fallen and disabled enemy. But that we shall do as we would be done by (The soldiers rose at this sentiment and cheered most heartily). This is the second time within a few days in which publicly has been expressed to us most kind and generous feelings by the inhabitants of Waterford and the neighbourhood. The recollection of your sympathy will indeed cheer us in the dreariness of our winter campaign and bivouac. May our future actions in some degree repay you. I beg to propose the "Health of the Right Worshipful the Mayor and the citizens of Waterford."

The Mayor, in returning thanks, said he had been requested by his brother magistrates to thank the 89th Regiment for their orderly and peaceful conduct while in this city.

The soldiers were then ordered to retire, and they formed in the street, in front of the Town-hall, where they were saluted with cheers from the spectators which followed them as they marched to their barracks; and so closed the "Farewell to the 89th Regiment."

The gallant Regiment left Waterford on Friday; previous to which they were addressed by General Roberts. Captain Hawley replied. The whole regiment then took off their shakos, and gave three loud and hearty cheers for the citizens of Waterford; which was as loudly responded to. The word was given—"Quick march!" Captain Hawley placed himself in front; the band struck up "British Grenadiers;" and the fine fellows (250 strong) left the barracks with stout hearts and many blessings.

The Parliament of Turin states that the Conference of Bishops at Rome was closed on the 2nd, after coming to a nearly unanimous conclusion on the matter under debate.

At the Italian Opera, Paris, the efforts of a lady who made her debut as *Marguerite*, the other night, were very unhappy. Her appearance was so unimpressive, that when *Raoul* spoke of her "Beauté divine, enchantresse," there was a general titter throughout the house.

In the sitting of the Municipal Council of the Seine on Monday, the necessary funds were voted for building a new bridge, to be called the "Alma," which the Emperor desires to have built across the Seine, between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont d'Jena. The cost is estimated at 1,700,000*fr.*, half of which sum will be defrayed by the State and half by the city of Paris.

The very discouraging advices lately received from the Australian colonies, with regard to the markets for European manufactures, have caused a great check to the shipment of fresh goods. At the present moment there are few vessels loading for Australia.

Abraham Hayward, Esq., Q.C., has been appointed one of the Secretaries to the Poor-law Board, in the place of Lord Courtenay, who has succeeded to the Commissionership of the Royal Forests and Woodlands, lately held by the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy.

The first-born son of Prince Frederick of Hesse has been baptized, at Berlin, in the presence of the King and the Court, &c. Of the diplomatic body, only the Russian and Prussian Ministers were present. The child was called Frederick William Nicholas Carl.

So favourable was Prince Menschikoff's report of the conduct of the Grand Dukes at the battle on the 5th, that the Czar has rewarded their bravery by bestowing upon them the title of Knights of the Order of St. George of the fourth class.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, SKETCHES OF THE WAR,

AND

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

A great Pressure of Engravings of the most interesting character enables us to announce to our Subscribers an

EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER

FOR SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16,

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Head-Quarters of Lord Raglan. The Spahi Battery.

PORTRAIT OF OMER PASHA.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Views of the Entrance to the Courts in New Palace-yard. The Commons' Staircase, from Westminster-hall. Portraits, Statues, and Historical Bas-reliefs. Ventilating Tower, &c.

With full Reports of the Debates in Parliament.

Also, a Variety of Illustrations of the Domestic News of the Week:—The Westminster Play; The Wrecked Steam-ships "Nile" and "Prince;" Agricultural Implements Exhibition; Majority of the Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill—Festivities at Hawkstone, &c., &c.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING; with SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Charles XII. killed, 1718. MONDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792. TUESDAY, 12.—Lord Hood born, 1724. Cromwell declared Protector, 1653. WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Dr. Johnson died, 1784. THURSDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799. Isaac Walton died, 1683. FRIDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816. SATURDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 5.20	A. 5.40	M. 6.00	A. 6.20	M. 6.40	A. 6.55	M. 7.10
h. 5.20	h. 5.40	h. 6.00	h. 6.20	h. 6.40	h. 6.55	h. 7.10
m. 5.20	m. 5.40	m. 6.00	m. 6.20	m. 6.40	m. 6.55	m. 7.10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR ELEVEN YEARS.—The publication rests with the Fund Committee.

T. D., Dublin.—Declined.

S. K., Dover, and A. RERIED OFFICER, Ringwood, are thanked; but we have not room for their letters.

A. F. may find the number of killed at the Battle of Waterloo, by reference to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 25, 1852.

Holyrover is mistaken: the statue of Newton has not been erected at Liverpool; but at the recent meeting of the British Association held there, the propriety of placing the monument at Grantham, where Newton was educated, was much discussed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"The Royal Asylum for Destitute Females" is now "The Royal Female Philanthropic Society;" the address is Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Fulham-road.

H. C., Putney-heath.—A pamphlet, entitled "An Account of the Tonic Solfia Method of Teaching to Sing," is published by Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, at the nominal price of four copies for one penny. The "Tonic Solfia Association" meets at the "School Room, Jevins-street, Aldersgate-street," on Tuesday and Friday nights. A letter addressed to Mr. E. Grant, the Honorary Secretary, there, will meet with early attention.

W. C.—Sturges's Treatise on Draughts.

ETONENSIS.—The account was written by an eye-witness.

MUCH WENDELK.—Your first is a brass jeton of Nuremberg, made by Hans Krauwinkel, in the sixteenth century; and the other is a coin of Caracaus, A.D. 287 to 293.

ENQUIRER.—The Queen Anne's shilling is of no value, numismatically.

H. S., late of Reading, Berks, is referred to the Supplement to the Census. A. D. P. can obtain information respecting the expense incurred by the various countries of Europe, and by the United States, in the maintenance of a standing army in almost any modern Geography (say Mr. McCulloch's) or Gazetteer (say Blackie's). For very precise information she may consult the Appendices to the Annual Returns of the Population, Revenue, &c., concerning Foreign Countries, published by the authority of Parliament. She will observe, however, that the number of troops and the expense varies from year to year; and that, at present, all the great European Powers have larger armies on foot than is anywhere described except in the last annual budget, or financial statement, of each country. On several occasions, of late years, the information she seeks has been published in a compendious form in the newspapers; and she will find in the *British Almanack* for 1852 a statement, copied from a well-conducted German newspaper, the *Cologne Gazette* (*Kölnischer Zeitung*), which may, perhaps, suit her purpose.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

A TREATY of Alliance offensive and defensive was signed at Vienna on the 2nd instant, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Austria. As the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, the exact terms of the document are unknown to the public. But, as the new alliance is expressly stated to be "offensive and defensive" the treaty, whatever its exact terms may be, cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the progress of events, and, at some future, and no remote period, to link Austria still more closely to the policy of the Western Powers. It has been remarked that the day on which the treaty was signed was the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, and of other great events in the history of the House of Bonaparte, not the least remarkable of which was the *coup d'état* by which Louis Napoleon re-established the Empire. The day will be still more memorable hereafter if the new treaty shall lead to

the cordial understanding and joint action of the three Powers against Russia.

It would have been better if Austria had resolved to declare immediate war against the Czar, for the offences which he has already committed against the European Commonwealth. This course of proceeding would have been the wisest in itself, and the most merciful towards Russia, as tending to bring the war to a speedier termination. But, although Austria has not chosen to adopt so bold a line of policy, the Western Powers, strong in their own resources, and in the justice of their cause, may be well content to secure her adhesion on her own terms; certain as they are that her last act binds her effectually to their interests, and secures her co-operation at a future time. The basis of the treaty appears to be that Austria will insist, in her own right, and for her own reasons, upon the adoption by the Czar of the four celebrated conditions of the Conference at Vienna—conditions which he refused, unless he could put an interpretation upon them which would altogether nullify the spirit of the compromise, and stultify the Powers which agreed to it; and which interpretation Turkey, France, England, Austria, and Prussia refused to sanction. These conditions are the minimum upon which a project of pacification will be entertained by Austria. The minimum of Great Britain and France depends upon the fortune of war, and will be considered hereafter. In the meantime Austria, with the sanction, though not with the assistance, of the Maritime Powers, will press those points—in their spirit as well as in their letter—and with an interpretation which will leave no room for cavil, perversion, or *arrière pensée*. Three months—one of our contemporaries, not celebrated for the trustworthiness of its news, asserts one month—will be allowed to the Czar to give an answer to the Austrian summons. If he refuse, Austria binds herself—so it is understood the document runs—to declare war against Russia, and to assist the Allies by all the means at her disposal. In this case Prussia will be compelled to support Austria; or, failing compliance, will be forced from her neutrality, and exposed to the hostility of the three Powers. But here another question not unreasonably suggests itself. May not the progress of events breed a misunderstanding on the very terms of the treaty? May not Great Britain and France find themselves at issue with Austria, if Russia, at the end of the three months, or before that time, should endeavour to confound the policy of the Maritime Powers by acceding to the minimum terms of Austria? In other words, may not the Czar, as the best means of extricating himself from a dilemma in which he finds the whole of Europe against him, yield the four points, with the view of saving Sebastopol and the Crimea? In this contingency, would Austria be satisfied? And, if Austria were satisfied, would the Government and people of great Britain and France be contented to let the arch-offender escape so easily? The answer is obvious. Neither Great Britain nor France could consent to a pacification on such terms, unless they should be defeated by the Czar. Defeat we do not hold to be possible. True men never despair of their country. It was treason to do so in the days of old; and is, virtually, as treasonable now. And neither France nor England does or will despair, or "bate one jot of heart or hope" in this mighty struggle. While Austria is negotiating, it will be their duty to fight, as long as the elements allow them. The Minimum of To-day may be rendered obsolete by the Victory of To-morrow; and, until Russia sues for peace, the Minié rifle, the shell, and the bayonet must be the arbiters between us. Our only business is to fight and conquer, and reduce Russia to submission. Austria can pursue her object while we pursue ours. If, at the latest moment, Austria should endeavour to convert her present minimum into a maximum, binding on other Powers, Great Britain and France, victorious over Russia, and having the right as well as the power of dictation, will know how to treat the proposal. England and France will not accept peace, merely to relieve themselves of the burthen of war. They detest war too much to make an unstable pacification. The peace which they will effect must be a durable one; and, to be durable, it must deprive Russia of the opportunities which she has perverted, and of the territorial advantages which she has turned to such deadly account against her neighbours. Austria, having gone so far, will yet go further. She has pledged herself to the policy of Great Britain and France, and vindicated her claim to rank among the great States of Europe. If France and Great Britain were defeated—a consummation which would be the downfall of European civilisation—it is possible that Austria might play false, and side with the winner. But such a consummation is, happily, not probable, and has never entered into the calculations of the highest or the lowest in either of the two nations. Great Britain and France will, therefore, not relax in their efforts in the slightest degree, in consequence of their alliance with Austria. The Maritime Powers are glad of help, however small; but will pursue their own objects with as much earnestness and singleness of purpose as if help were not offered them. This is the secret of success; and, as position of that success, we fully expect to reckon on the entire adhesion of Austria to her policy. Austria, we think, would not have dared to go so far, if she had not fully made up her mind to go as far as England and France may find it necessary to lead her.

THE friends of "Peace at all price"—the drab (we will not say the black) sheep of society—who make it a point of principle not to resist the wolves—and who flatter the Great Wolf Nicholas—and attribute all the mischiefs and enormities of the war, not to him who originated the evil, but to those who have resisted it—have been placed, it appears in a dilemma by the Patriotic Fund. "The question is," says their monthly newspaper, the *Herald of Peace*, "whether the Friends of Peace ought to contribute to the Fund?" It might have been thought that in a question of charity and benevolence—if it be not one of justice—the members of the Peace party, who are for the most part substantial citizens, sleek and portly, and well to do in the world, would have opened their purse-strings, and remembered the case "of the widow and the fatherless"—and of those who were ready to perish. But, after earnest deliberation, the friends of Peace have decided that they will not, directly or indirectly, contribute one farthing to the Patriotic Fund. "It does

not seem to us possible to take part in this movement," says their organ, "without directly contributing to feed and further the system by which these orphans and widows have been created, and which, the more it is encouraged, will only the more add to the number of such sufferers, day by day and year by year. For, in the first place, no one can have marked the tone of the meetings which have been held to promote this Fund, without perceiving that, with very few and rare exceptions, their whole tendency is to glorify the entire war system, and to fan into a broader and hotter flame the sinister enthusiasm for the present war, which already burns so fiercely among the people." We might expatiate upon the Quaker immorality which considers it sinister to resist the Czar in his sanguinary attempt to appropriate to himself the territories of his neighbour; and which attributes the making of widows and orphans to the evil passions of their countrymen, and not to the wickedness of their model hero, the Czar—a Sovereign who, in the eyes of Quakers, seems as if he could do no wrong; but the Quaker mind is so obtuse, or so perverted, that it is useless to attempt to shame them out of their delusion. It scarcely needed a display of such meanness as their refusal to relieve the distresses of those whom even the friends of Peace must admit to be the most interesting, the most helpless, and the most blameless of the victims of the war, to render the very name of the Peace Society odious in the nostrils of the people. If, in affecting to blame their countrymen, because in the fierce battles already fought in the Crimea, there have been such horrors as "fearful sabre cuts," "heads cloven to the chin," "wounded men dying for want of assistance," and "moaning horribly for a drop of water," "shattered limbs," and "frightful gaping wounds," they seek an excuse for saving their money, and leaving the widow and the fatherless to die of starvation, in consequence of a struggle which they could neither foresee nor influence, words are insufficient to express the contempt in which their parsimony will be held by all right-thinking people. But let the "Friends" keep their money. The country will have this consolation, that it will not be missed; and that the generosity of all classes will raise a noble Fund for the relief of those whom the pitiless Quakers, if they had their will, would either leave to die by the road-side, or drive into the paths of crime for a subsistence. Yet, the interpretation which may be put upon their refusal to join with their fellow-countrymen in this act of piety, has been forced upon their attention. "We have reason to believe," says the Peace editor, "that it would be a satisfaction to not a few among the Peace party if some suitable channel could be opened, into which they might cast the contributions which, but for the principles they hold, they might have been disposed to give to this Fund. As there are no conceivable means so likely to strike at the root of the entire war-system, as a settled conviction diffused among Christians of its utter antagonism to the principles and spirit of their religion," it has been decided "to raise a fund for the special purpose of printing and distributing, particularly among Christian ministers of all denominations, such works as treat of war on this great and fundamental principle." One five-pound note distributed among the widows and orphans of the slain would, in the opinion of millions of as true Christians as are to be found among these sham friends of Peace, be a more acceptable offering in the sight of Heaven than five hundred, or five hundred thousand, pounds distributed in such tracts as the "Friends" propose. "Christian ministers of all denominations," and Christian men and women throughout the length and breadth of our land need no tracts to teach them how fearful and how wicked a thing is War. They do not leave to the "Peace party" the feeling of horror which such sanguinary scenes as War occasions must ever evoke in every Christian and humane mind. They do not leave to Messrs. Sturge and Bright any monopoly of indignation against those who provoke war. But, unlike these men, they can distinguish right from wrong; and do not give all their countenance to the aggressor, and refuse all sympathy or aid to him who resists. Although men of Peace proclaim themselves to be wiser, better, and holier than all the rest of the world; although they hold their heads high in consequence, and walk through public places with that most offensive of all pride—the pride that apes humility, their principles, if resolved into their elements, are principles of immorality, of injustice, and of pandering to evil. They would fill the earth with the blood of the innocent—and would throw the world into barbarism, extinguishing civilisation with all its products—Quakerism included. The "friends of Peace" may, of course, keep their "dirty money," but after their refusal to consider the hard case of the widow and the orphan, it will not become them to boast any longer of their charity or their benevolence.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have received a succession of visitors during the week just closed. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone closed their visit on Saturday last. On the same day Major-General Bentinck had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, on his return from the Crimea.

On Monday the Prince Consort, with the two elder Princes of the Royal Family and Prince Ernest, came to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and visited the Exhibition of Prize Cattle and Implements of the Smithfield Club, at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square.

On Wednesday morning all the company visiting at the Castle left for London.

The Court will arrive in London on Monday next.

The Earl Somers and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded the Earl of Lister and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

We are glad to announce that the Duke of Somerset continues to go on favourably. The inquiries after the health of his Grace are still very frequent.

The Viscountess Doneraile gave birth to a daughter, at Doneraile, on Thursday last. The Lady Heron Maxwell also gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at Springfield.

Hokeem Abdool Nubbee Khan and Sirdar Gholab Khan Bahadour, Aides-de-Camp to his Highness the Rajah of Puttalaah, paid a visit of ceremony to Sir Charles Wood, President of the India Board, on Friday last. They notified to the right hon. Baronet that the Rajah had, by the last accounts from India, arrived at Allahabad, on the Ganges, on his way to Calcutta, to embark for his visit to the Queen of England.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—On Wednesday, 135 of the children of the St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Sunday and National Schools, contributed one penny each, towards the Patriotic Fund, to be added to the liberal subscriptions of this parish.

MUSIC.

A NEW Musical Game, called the "Poly-Harmonicon," has been published by Messrs. Dean and Son, of Ludgate-hill. It is pleasant and entertaining; and may, moreover, be employed in giving useful lessons to young musical students. Dr. Paris, in his work, "Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest," has shown in what a variety of ways instruction may be conveyed through the medium of amusement; and this new Musical Game is an addition to the number. It is founded on a scientific principle—the astonishing and almost infinite variety of combinations into which a few numbers may be thrown. A musical air is made up of a few simple elementary phrases; and, generally speaking, one air differs from another in the order in which these elements are arranged. In this game, a number of such phrases, each consisting of two bars, are printed on separate cards; and they are so constructed that, when they are arranged continuously in various orders of succession, every such arrangement will give a different air. The separate phrases, when thus combined, form a polka in the key of G, modulating in the first part into D, and closing in the original key. Every combination will produce a tune of this general form; but each variety will be essentially different in its details. In this manner, and by varying the combinations according to certain given directions, upwards of two thousand different polkas may be produced. This musical pastime is not entirely new; but we have never seen it made so simple and easy. To fabricate such an endless variety of tunes, and then to play them over on the pianoforte, is a delightful amusement, calculated to keep a young person's attention constantly alive; and this pastime, enjoyed under the eye of a teacher or relative acquainted with music, may be made the occasion of useful lessons in the rudiments of the art.

MISS DOLBY has commenced her Chamber Concerts for the season, at her own residence, as usual. The first took place on Thursday evening, the 30th of last month, and attracted a numerous and fashionable audience. It was an elegant and interesting entertainment. Miss Dolby herself sang several beautiful pieces, in various styles; the most remarkable was Mozart's very fine, but little-known cantata, "Alcandro, lo confesso," which gave full scope to her powers of execution and dramatic expression. She also sang Haydn's celebrated "Spirit Song," and a couple of pretty national ballads. Miss Amy Dolby sang Mozart's air from "Figaro," "Vieni non tardar," with taste and feeling. This young lady is making much progress, and following in the footsteps of her sister. There was some classical instrumental music, admirably performed by Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Herr Ernst, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Lazarus. The vocal pieces were accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, in his usual masterly manner.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY commenced their concerts for the season at Exeter-hall, on Friday evening, with Handel's oratorio of "Deborah." We shall give some account of this performance next week.

It is said that there are again to be operatic performances at Drury-lane after the termination of Jubien's Concerts; and it is even affirmed that Meyerbeer's new chef-d'œuvre, "L'Etoile du Nord," is to be the first opera produced. But how this arduous task is to be accomplished, and by whom, rumour saith not.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—A new farce, entitled "Aggravating Sam," was produced on Wednesday. It is partly indebted to the French—"Un Drôle de Pistolet"—a vaudeville by MM. Varin and De Loris. The morbid hero of the piece is well calculated to set forth and exemplify the talents of Mr. Charles Mathews. Sam Naggins habitually indulges in the propensity indicated by his prefix in the title; and it will be readily seen that an English colouring is attempted to be given to the incidents and character. Thus the victims of Sam's aggravating temper are named Mr. Biffin, Clara, and Arabella Biffin, his daughter and sister, Peregrine Popplewig (Clara's lover), Simon Slowboy, and a Mexican lady, grandiosely christened Sophonisba. The last character was performed by Miss Harriet Gordon, who made in it her debut at this theatre. The lady has been deserted by Popplewig, and pursues her faithless lover with spirit and determination. In this fact Sam finds an element of mischief, assumes himself the name of Popplewig, having already informed Sophonisba of the latter's approaching marriage with Clara, and thus introduces confusion among the party, which is increased by Slowboy, having also, at Arabella's instigation, assumed the appellation of the perfidious Peregrine. As a consequence of these perplexed relations, errors, accidents, and tribulations, without end, take place; through which the aggravating Sam moves with agreeable nonchalance. In this assumption, Mr. Mathews, as we have suggested, meets with an attribute that comports admirably with his favourite style—one which he always performs with felicity, and which affords occasion for the display of that artistic ease, that with him has become a second nature. His success was, therefore, complete; and we may congratulate him on having accepted a part likely to be beneficial to his management.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—Under this title, as we have already intimated, Mr. Albert Smith has considerably varied his entertainment, by a change in the route to Chamouni, via Holland, the refashioning of its lyrical interludes, and the addition of many new views from the pencil of Mr. William Beverley, and a panorama of the Rhine by M. Groppius, of Berlin. The lecture, with its original matter and novel attractions, recommenced on Monday, and was successfully delivered to a full and fashionable audience; the room being, as usual, decorated with the representation of a Swiss village, buildings, wood-carvings, fountains, heaths, Alpine plants and flowers. The panorama (by M. Groppius) embraces Rotterdam and the chief objects of interest between Cologne and Bingen. Mr. Beverley's new views are rich and various, and include Amsterdam, on the Rokin Canal, looking towards the site of the old Bourse; the village of Breck; the High-street of Berne, with the clock-tower; the pass of the Gemmi; the hut lately erected on the Grands Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris. With the hut or cabin recently built on the Grands Mulets, an interesting story is connected. It is the work of the guides of Chamouni, who, during last winter, employed themselves on it, and composed a framework for shelter during the night-bivouac of the travellers on the rocks. "Hitherto," remarks Mr. A. Smith, "blankets and railway rugs have formed the chief protection against the low temperature; and these, under ordinary circumstances, were found sufficient in the majority of cases; but as the rocks themselves are situated at an elevation of 10,300 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently about 2000 feet above the Alpine line of perpetual snow; and, moreover, are frequently exposed to fearful and unexpected storms, the want of some sort of refuge, however rudely contrived, has long been felt." The hut itself, he describes as being "constructed after the manner of the dissected barns sold in the toyshops, and kept together by wooden pegs and braces. Its external walls are formed of flat blocks and splinters in the rock, and these also serve to keep the roof in its position, during high winds, by their weight. It is fitted up with a few rough planks, forming tables and shelves. There are two sliding windows, glazed; a door which closes tolerably well; and an iron fireplace, the chimney of which passes out at one of the windows. Its size is about fourteen feet long by seven broad, and the roof of the lean-to slants towards the west, so that the afternoon sun melts the snow thereon; and the water that drips from the eaves is carefully collected in bottles, as there is no other chance of getting any, except by the stove. As soon as the sun goes down, if there be the least puff of wind, the cold is very sharp and biting, and icicles form, almost immediately at the edge of the roof."

In describing his new route, Mr. Smith indulged in that rapid and comic style so replete with *bonhomie* and humorous excitement, which hitherto has made his lecture so popular; but the theme was frequently serious, and the argument instructive. There is a general feeling now current, that this attractive form of exhibition should be rendered useful as well as amusing; and Mr. Smith is apparently willing to go with it. But the lecturer was never heavy. Whether he described Belgium or Brussels, expatiated on the peculiarities of foreign hotels, or painted the eccentricities of Brown, he maintained the same facility and felicity of matter and manner. He told a capital story of Brown's photographic mania, and his invisible nocturnal view of the Rotterdam Cathedral. A family group of the Simmonses was also in capital keeping; and Mr. Peabody Taylor, with his American criticisms on Byron and Tennyson, proved sufficiently extravagant. A rhythmical running commentary on the scenery of the Rhine was so well timed that the stanza and the object to which it referred in the Panorama, eventuated simultaneously, thus producing a theatrical effect that was highly successful. Mr. Pringle likewise re-appears; and the ascent of the Alps proceeds with all the old spirit and more than the usual celerity of utterance. In a word, "Mont Blanc" has lost none of its former attractions, and acquired many that are not only novel but remarkably interesting.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. LAYARD has returned from "before Sebastopol" to his Parliamentary duties. He is said to be full of anecdote and life-like description of what he has seen and heard, but does not meditate a book about the War, though tempting offers have been made to him for even a little volume about the Alma and Inkerman. We can hardly suppose that the member for Aylesbury will be silent in the House when the subject of the Crimea is discussed. Mr. Disraeli may, in a debate, extract from Mr. Layard what Mr. Murray's liberality is unable to obtain in the shape of a printed narrative. We shall see.

The British Archaeological Association is on its last legs. It has had a noisy life. It began in a quarrel—existed through a continued series of internal bickerings—had some pleasant congresses—contributed a few papers of real importance to the study of antiquities—and is now about to die. The story of its approaching dissolution is this. The Chepstow Congress of last year was a pecuniary failure. "The members," says Mr. Pettigrew, in a letter to one of the Secretaries, "attended very badly at the Congress, twenty-three only being present—and three of these residing in the locality: some of these, too, but for very pressing solicitations, would not have been there. The product, I fear, will be bad, for I have received only sixteen shillings as the balance from Chepstow." This is not a cheering account; and so it has been considered by two of the three Secretaries, and by other members who have taken an active part in the welfare of the Association. What is to be done? Two of the Secretaries require a meeting of the Council. Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer, is against a Council. The two Secretaries call a Council. Mr. Pettigrew is now roused. He calls a Council at his own house; refuses to have any further correspondence with his late dear friend, Mr. Thomas Hugo, one of the three Secretaries; and then it is that seven members of the Council resolve on telling the whole story in print to the public. We have the circular of the seven before us while we write. It is well drawn up, and concludes with the notice of a special general meeting to be held elsewhere than at Mr. Pettigrew's house. Here are nuts for Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Edward Hawkins, and all the early members of the Archaeological Institute.

Poor Dr. Kitto has not enjoyed his pension from the Crown, of £100 a year, for any very long time. It was given to him early in the year 1851, "in consideration" of the service he has rendered to Biblical literature, especially by his works entitled "The Pictorial Bible," "The Pictorial History of Palestine," and "The Bible Cyclopædia." The pension was well earned, but was too small to be of much use. He is now no more. He was born in 1804; and died on the 25th of last month, at Canstatt, near Stuttgart, "whether he had gone for the benefit of his health."

None of our contemporaries has noticed the death, at Edinburgh, on the 5th of last month, of Jane Ferrier, the well-known authoress of "Marriage," "Inheritance," and "Destiny." Miss Ferrier was born at Edinburgh, on the 7th September, 1782. Her father, James Ferrier, was an Advocate in Edinburgh, and an associate of Sir Walter Scott at the Clerks' table. It was to Mr. Ferrier's kindness that Scott was indebted for the arrangement by which, in 1811, he came into full possession of his rights as Clerk of Session. Miss Ferrier's best-known and most-admired novel was "Inheritance." Nor is it too much to say of her, that she combined many of the talents of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austin—the wit and humour of the one, with the keen observation of the minutiae of domestic every-day life of the other. "This gifted personage" (says Sir Walter Scott, in his Diary), besides having great talents, has conversation the least exigent of any author—female, at least—whom I have ever seen among the long list I have encountered; simple, full of humour, and exceedingly ready at repartee; and all this without the least affectation of the blue-stocking." By marriage, Miss Ferrier was nearly connected with Professor Wilson—an edition of whose works, including the "Notes," her nephew, Professor Ferrier, is now preparing for publication.

Her Majesty's Government, we observe with regret, will not take any part in the preservation of the triangular-shaped opening that allows St. Paul's Cathedral to be seen at present to such surprising advantage. The land is valued at £60,000; and Lord Palmerston observes, in his letter to Mr. Tite, the architect, that the preservation of the opening is peculiarly a City matter. The City thinks it peculiarly a national matter; and so the spot will be covered with some huge Manchester warehouse, that will disfigure the great work of our greatest architect. Lord Palmerston has evidently not profited—architecturally—by his recent visit to Paris and Louis Napoleon.

The Bernal Collection of Mediæval antiquities, French art, and books in beautiful bindings, is valued at £40,000. The antiquities will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson; the books by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

Mr. Owen Jones is offering the remaining copies of his many beautiful publications to public competition. The hammer of the auctioneer will, on Monday next, commence dispersing his "Alhambra," and other works at the highest prices which John Bull may be willing to pay for them. Mr. Shaw's exquisite works sold so well under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, that we have little fear for Mr. Jones's labours under the hammer of Mr. Hodgson. Mr. Jones's services to Art have not been sufficiently appreciated; and hitherto the prices of his works have been too high for the pockets of many who have waited eagerly for some such public distribution as Mr. Jones has now ventured to make of his many labours.

The rarest of all the rare early-engraved portraits of Shakespeare—a fine impression of the medallion of 1655—has just been secured by Mr. Halliwell, at the low figure of seven pounds fifteen shillings. It is said that only two other original impressions are known. We may add that Mr. Halliwell has just issued to his subscribers the third volume of his splendid folio "Shakespeare."

The war has had no effect as yet on the prices obtained for the luxuries of life when made of silver. At the recent sale (by Messrs. Dowells and Lyon) of the effects of the well-known Campbell of Islay, a silver-gilt wassail-bowl sold for £120; a silver salver and gilt tea-set brought £115; ten ashets, £115; four épergnes, £140; gilt-silver dessert, set, £325 11s.; six silver-gilt salts, £67; six small fruit-plates, £48, or 31s. per ounce; the or-moulu caudalabrum, £75; bread-basket, £37; a claret-decanter, 21 guineas. Other objects of a like character sold equally well: a specimen of Pallas-vase brought 23 guineas; a Mejlolia vase, 21 guineas; painting on lapis-lazuli, 42 guineas; and a Behemian dessert-service, £25 15s. We remember to have heard it observed by a distinguished traveller, an author, that "there are more silver forks and spoons in Mayfair than in the whole of Madrid."

THE Opposition papers speak of Sir James Ferguson, as their candidate for Ayrshire, in the room of Colonel Blair. Should a Conservative come forward, the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Cranford) will, it is said, not divide the Liberal interest by opposing Mr. Oswald.

THE oldest church in America is one in the state of Virginia, and built of timber imported from England during the reign of Charles I. Notes and Queries.

As a proof, says the *Suabian Mercury*, that Saxony is making preparations for war, it may be mentioned that the contingent has been called out for the 30th of December. For many years past it has not been called for before April.

A DESPATCH from Madrid, dated the 4th, states that the Cortes had, by a majority of 146 to 40, given a vote of confidence to the new Ministry.



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. GENERAL VIEW.—SKETCHED FROM THE HEIGHTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 12, 1854.

THE working parties, told off for the purpose of burying the dead Russians on the field of Inkerman, had gathered about 2400 bodies up to the 10th, when their labour ceased, owing to the difficulty of removing bodies under the fire of the enemy; for it is one of the peculiarities of the Imperial artillery that it cannot respect those who are performing the last duties to their dead. "We are enemies," said a Russian General, in answer to a flag of truce asking whether our men had been interred after the Battle of Balaklava. "We are enemies, but we are Christians, like you." If this were intended to convey a reproach against our allies the Turks, it is a pity that the Russians should now lay themselves open to the serious charge of committing offences surpassing in magnitude those which they accuse others of perpetrating. Shelling burying parties, as the Russians did for three days, is nothing compared to the cruelty of stabbing defenceless, wounded men on the field of battle; and the instances of this are too well known to admit of doubt for a single moment. I told you in my last letter of Colonel Ramsden of the Guards receiving six bayonet wounds as he lay on the ground. Other officers and numerous men were killed in the same manner. Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, would possibly have survived his gun-shot wounds, if he had not been struck on the head when he lay bled in blood on the ground. It is the object of civilised nations to give the example of generosity in war; and therefore our men have not, and will not, imitate the conduct of the Russians; but it is necessary that proved instances of cruelty on their part should be punished severely. A Greek officer in the Russian service was taken prisoner on the 5th, and is proved, on undeniable testimony of officers, to have stabbed wounded men on the field. He has, I am told, been tried by Court-martial, and now awaits his sentence at Balaklava. His fate is not known to be decided as yet; but surely, if the case is proved, the man deserves the utmost rigour of Martial Law.

The field of battle, when I visited it on the 8th, was still encumbered with dead and wounded. The paucity of our arrangements for the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible even to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forty-eight hours after the engagement. The wounded Russians, therefore, remained most of them a longer time without any relief for their hurts. With the assistance of the French *cacoletion*, all the wounded were cleared off by the 9th; but many of the Russians complained bitterly of the delay in looking after them. Charity, however, begins at home; and when the cases in the Grenadier Guards alone required the attendance not only of its own assistant-surgeon, Mr. Wyatt, but of Mr. Cross and Mr. Wilkin, of the 11th; of Mr. Kendall, of the 4th; and of numerous others, for forty-eight hours, to deal with them all—the Russians must not complain. They drove us into the war, and they must bear the sufferings attendant on our insufficient staff for medical purposes. Many of their wounded men spoke the Wallachian language, and addressed me in that tongue, requesting water. Food and drink they were not left to want; but they must have suffered much from cold, notwithstanding their heavy great-coats and boots. None of them had packs with them, and they were in a filthy state. It may be inferred from this that they had been lightened to march quick; and the worn appearance of their shoes proved that they had come a long distance. They were well provided with black bread, both in loaves and reduced to powder. They had their wooden spoons and canteens, and the bayonet scabbards stuffed with the long wooden pegs which serve as their musket-stoppers. The wounded informed us that some of the Imperial Princes were in the action, and that the attack was made with 52,000 men. It is scarcely a matter of surprise that, with such a force, they should have succeeded in forcing our weakened regiments back for a time, until the assistance of the French enabled us to repel them, and throw them back gradually from the position they had gained. As usual, there is no lack of episodes related in camp since the engagement. Deaths of daring are numerous, and wondrous were the escapes of many. It is strange that any of the men who accompanied Sir G. Cathcart in his downhill charge on the enemy, should have escaped with life. There was a moment when English and Russians were hand to hand in the two-gun battery, and both parties having no ammunition, were hurling stones at each other. Sir George Cathcart, as he charged, was struck in the chest by a fragment of a shell which ripped off his coat and waistcoat. He remarked to an officer by his side, that that was a narrow escape, and he had hardly said so when he fell mortally wounded by five musket balls. General Strangways, who had his leg shot off, and did not long survive, was buried by Sir George's side; and it was remarked as the grave closed over the remains of these gallant soldiers, they were the last Generals here who had seen Waterloo.

Sir G. Browne retired early from the field, and rode up almost to the powder-mill, before he complained of his wound. The blood was pouring down along his scabbard. He was immediately attended to by Drs. Gibson, Dumbreck, and a couple of other gentlemen; and after having his arm bandaged he was carried from the ground on a stretcher. General Adams, General Bentinck, General Buller, who are wounded, are doing well. Sir Colin Campbell, by the disabling of all the generals around him, has become Commander of the Fourth Division.

The progress of the siege has not been great during the last five days. The enemy are very numerous in the town, and I suspect that this is the cause of the assault being delayed. There is a prospect consequently of the army wintering here. The siege, at all events, will not be so speedily brought to a termination as the most sanguine expected. Our positions in the meantime are stronger every day, and the enemy will be unable to attack us any more on what has been hitherto our weak side—the flank, guarded by our Second Division. Works have been erected on a large scale to protect us there, and these have been executed notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shipping in the harbour, of which the range was wild at first, but which became more deadly as the gunners received signals from the observatory of the Russians at Inkerman.

There has been no further attack on Balaklava, and the works

there have been improved so as to defy the enemy. But that which is now the most troublesome to us is the weather, which, for the last four days, has been a succession of gales of a terrific character, accompanied by rain. The roads about the camp are rendered very bad by the weather, and working parties in the trenches and redoubts suffer much from wet and cold. The *Trent*, the *Medway*, and other ships have arrived at Balaklava, and at French Bay, with detachments. The 46th has safely arrived, and contrasts, by the brilliancy of its uniforms, with the weather-beaten regiments which have been in bivouac so long.

Lord George Paget, who was in command of the 4th Light Dragoons, has left for England.

From the 5th to the 28th of November the Russian army appears to have remained at rest, trying to recover from the fearful injuries sustained at Inkerman. The brief telegraphic despatches during the last few days are of a satisfactory nature. On the 28th General Canrobert forwarded the following report:—

The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive; and I have just received the 6th Regiment of Dragoons, the 6th Battalion of Chasseurs, besides various detachments of different regiments. The enemy still shows no signs of activity; but continues to protect the town by repeated retrenchments.

The position of the Russian army in and around Sebastopol is described as being very bad, on account of the want of proper equipage for Dannenberg's corps, while the heavy rains have so deluged the Steppes as to cut off all immediate hope of fresh reinforcements from Bessarabia, even if they could be spared from that province. Some accounts speak of the Russian army having been reduced to short allowance. Each man, it is said, receives only half a pound of meat per week. The garrison has made several sorties, but has always been repulsed. On one occasion the English made themselves masters of a redoubt, of which they kept possession. This was on the 25th. On the 26th a part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 75 men, three of whom were officers.

The *Copiste Zeitung's* Correspondent learns from the best authority that Prince Menschikoff has written to St. Petersburg for fresh orders. He describes the position at Balaklava to be extremely difficult of attack. Twice has he in vain attacked it, and will do so a third time if the Czar should so order it; but no better result is promised, and he will not answer for the consequences.

Vienna papers, favourable to Russia, state that the want of proper surgical assistance is much felt in the Russian hospitals. On the 19th ult., there were 9000 sick or wounded Russians in Sebastopol.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes accounts from Sebastopol of the 18th ult., which are of a more encouraging nature than those forwarded by most of our English correspondents:—

(Our letters (it says) state that the results then known of the battle of Inkerman far exceed the first appreciation. Thus, the dead bodies were counted one by one, and upwards of 5500 Russian dead bodies had been interred. The total loss of the enemy on that memorable day amounts to between 18,000 and 20,000 men. The Russians appear to have changed for the present their plan of campaign. They have destroyed the bridge of Inkerman, and retired to the height on the right bank of the Tchernaya, only leaving in the plain the division of General Liprandi and the cavalry. Should they attempt a new attack, the Allied troops are ready to receive them, and, if possible, to treat them still better than the first time. With the large reinforcements already arrived, and in the position they occupy, the French and English armies may defy all the troops of Russia; the more so, as, beyond a certain limit, the great number of the latter would render their position more difficult. The country is unable to maintain any large agglomeration of troops, and the conveyance by land of the necessary provisions is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. The Russian army must suffer more from the rigours of the bad season than that of the Allies. The men are not sheltered by tents, and the last arrival having left their knapsacks behind, have only the clothes they wore on the march. The roads being now almost impassable, they will have to remain a long time in that state of destitution. With the exception of the brandy, which is abundantly distributed to them on the day of battle, the muddy water of the Tchernaya is their sole beverage. The fire of the besiegers and besieged continues, but only at intervals. In the evening of the 12th, being no doubt apprehensive of an assault, the garrison opened a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. All their powder was burned to no effect, while every one of our shots tells, in consequence of our converging fire. On that account the garrison and people within the town would gladly see the end of the siege, according at least to the reports of the prisoners and deserters. But on our side we prefer proceeding slowly and surely. The fleets have landed additional guns, to arm new batteries. Several have been executed in the direction of Inkerman, which produce excellent results against the ships still lying in the port. Redoubts have been likewise constructed to strengthen the position on which the battle of the 5th was fought. Those works obviate in a certain degree the inconvenience resulting from the incomplete investment of Sebastopol, which constitutes its principal strength. The English have sent to Malta for heavy mortars, which will be usefully employed on that side. The French army has received a number of great-coats with hoods and capes, with which the soldiers are very well pleased. Skin jackets have likewise been distributed and found excellent. Thanks to all those precautions, the army will be able to pass the winter without suffering too much; and, in the interior of its positions, it will find wood in sufficient quantity for its wants.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

A treaty between Austria and Great Britain and France was signed at Vienna on Saturday—but nobody is enabled to tell what obligations it imposes upon Austria, nor when we shall see any fruits. It may be assumed, however, that it binds Austria to the Western Powers as to some community of objects and interests; and the general belief is that it stipulates that Austria shall lead armed aid in the event of Russia not submitting to the terms proposed for her acceptance before the 1st of January. It would be rash to infer more than that Austria has agreed to something demanded by the Western Powers, and placing her, at least prospectively, in a more hostile attitude towards Russia. In Germany the prevailing impression appears to be that Russian diplomacy has not been so successful at Vienna as was anticipated.

The report in Paris on Thursday, was that the treaty is to become eventually a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Peace will be proposed to Russia by Austria on the basis of the four points, interpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If by January 2 Russia shall not have accepted the four points so interpreted, Austria will recall her Ambassador from St. Petersburg; and if by March 2 the four points (or at least some conditions satisfactory to the Western Powers based upon the four points) shall not have been accepted by Russia, then Austria will declare war. The interpretation of the four points includes the throwing open of the Black Sea, Russia not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six ships from each nation is to be the stipulated number. A European port is to be formed as a counterpoise to Sebastopol, either at Batoum or at Sinope. The liberty of the Danube is to be declared; and, as a guarantee for such liberty, the town and fortress of Ismail and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Christians (subjects of the Sultan in Turkey) is to be exercised collectively by the Five Powers. Each Power will have the right to protect separately its own subjects of its own religion, but not the subjects of the Sultan. Should Austria be compelled to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabia, and will send 20,000 men to the Crimea. The three contracting parties engage themselves not to accept any proposition for peace without having deliberated in common.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

There are several indications of a Russian movement on the Austrian frontier. The Russian Guards and Grenadiers are advancing into Poland. The entire First Infantry Corps, under General Sievers, is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. The Second Corps, under General Panlutin, has orders to proceed to Volhynia and Podolia. An Imperial decree, dated Nov. 18, orders two more battalions to be added to the regiments of the Finland army. Sixty battalions of sharpshooters are to be raised. The "state of siege" at St. Petersburg had been suspended by a ukase, dated Oct. 10.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A statement, copied from the Vienna *Wanderer*, has been going the round of the press, to the effect that Muscar Pacha (Sir Stephen Lake-man)—an officer whose previous career has been mentioned with well-deserved eulogium in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—has positively been removed from his post as Governor of Bucharest.

Like many other pieces of intelligence from Vienna, the announcement is untrue. For although Count Coronini, the Austrian General, presented an order for the dismissal of the Governor to Omer Pacha, the latter returned it on the spot. Muscar Pacha continued to perform his duties as formerly, and soon afterwards a despatch was received from Constantinople, which withdrew the dismissal, and approved of his conduct in every way.

As regards the movement of the Turkish army against the Russians, it is affirmed that Austria no longer offers any obstacle to it. Now that the rainy season has begun, when Omer Pacha cannot move his troops, without great loss, Count Coronini has been instructed not to interfere. Had the same instructions been given two months ago, before the Russian reinforcements were forwarded to the Crimea, the Allies would probably have been masters of Sebastopol some weeks ago.

It is said that unpleasant messages have passed between the Austrian and Russian Commanders in the neighbourhood of Galatz. A cannon-ball is said to have rolled into an Austrian camp; and, on an explanation of its advent being demanded, the Russian officer coolly stated that it was an accidental shot; but that, since it had reached the camp, the object of its mission might be construed just as the Austrian Commander chose.

The Russians have not altogether abandoned Moldavia. Their patrols openly promenade on the right bank of the Pruth, and even in the vicinity of Galatz itself.

The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, contains a letter from Bucharest of the 23rd ult., which states that the whole of the Russian troops in Bessarabia do not amount to more than 40,000 men—viz., 15,000 at Kilia, Ismail, and Reni; 20,000 at Beova, Keshenew, Kagul, and Beltsch; and about 6000 dispersed on various points on the frontier.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER CRAY GRANT, BART., OF DALVEY,
ONE OF H.M. AUDIT COMMISSIONERS.

THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 29th ultimo—the eve of his seventy-fourth birthday. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Grant, fifth Bart., of Dalvey, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heir of Jeremiah Cray, Esq., of Ibiley, Hants; and represented a branch of the very ancient family of Grant, of that ilk which diverged from the main stem about the close of the fifteenth century.

Sir Alexander filled the office of Chairman of Committees in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, and was a member of the Board of Control during Sir Robert Peel's Administration of 1835. In 1842 he vacated the representation of Cambridge (for which borough he had been twice returned) by accepting the appointment of Commissioner for Auditing the Public Accounts.

THE REV. HENRY RAIKES, M.A.,
CHANCELLOR OF CHESTER.

THE Rev. Chancellor Raikes died on the 29th ult., at his residence, Chester, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was second son of the late Thomas Raikes, Esq., an eminent merchant of London, Governor of the Bank; and nephew of Robert Raikes, the well-known philanthropist and founder of Sunday Schools. One of Mr. Chancellor Raikes's sisters married Lord William Fitzroy, and another Sir Stratford Canning, now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.



AMBROSE GODDARD, ESQ., OF SWINDON.

MR. GODDARD, of Swindon, died on the 29th ult., at the Crescent, Bath, aged seventy-five. He was formerly a Captain in the 10th Hussars; served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire 1819-20, and subsequently sat in Parliament for Cricklade. His family is one of high consideration in Wilts, of which county his father, Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, was M.P. from 1772 to 1806. The Goddards derive their origin from a Saxon source, and possessed property in England previously to the Norman Conquest.

Mr. Goddard married (August 1st, 1818) Jessy Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Backler Lethbridge, Bart., and leaves several children.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Rear-Admiral Joseph Guiston Garland has been proved under £40,000; that of Charles Geach, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, £300,000. A long list of legacies to public institutions, some of which we enumerate is left by the late Henricus Octavius Roe, Esq., of Weston, near Baldock, Hertford, whose personal estate was estimated at £25,000.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1500; Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1500; Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £800; Enlargement of Churches, £500; Church Missionary, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Queen Anne's Bounty, £200; Baldock's Providence Society, £200; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, £100; Bedford Lunatic Asylum, £200; Ditto Infirmary, £500; Hitchin Infirmary, £500; and £300 for its enlargement; Brompton Consumption Hospital, £500; Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, £200; Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, £500; and for the Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating the Children of Clergymen until Apprenticed, £200.

RESULTS OF THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S RECENT PENDULUM EXPERIMENTS.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 4, we gave the details, with Engravings, of the Pendulum Experiments recently made by the Astronomer-Royal, in the Harton Pit, at South Shields. By the following letter, addressed by Professor Airy to Mr. James Mather, it will be seen that the important question of the real density of the earth has been at length solved; for the average weight of the shell, 1260 feet, thick, between the bottom of Harton Pit and the surface of the earth, is all that remains to be done, and which is within easy command:—"Royal Observatory, Greenwich, December 2, 1854.—My dear Sir,—It will be, I am sure, matter of satisfaction to you to know that the result of the computations of the pendulum-vibrations gives the highest confidence in the certainty of the results to be deduced from them. The comparison of the rates of the pendulums before and after their interchanges, shows that there is no evidence of their having undergone any mechanical change whatever, and almost positive evidence against their having undergone any change, amounting in its effect on their vibrations, to 1-20 part of a vibration in a day. The immediate result of the computations is this. Supposing that a clock was adjusted to go true time at the top of the mine, it would gain $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds per day at the bottom. Or it may be stated thus—that gravity is greater at the bottom of the mine than at the top by 1-19190 part. To go a little further into the interpretation. If there had been no coal-measures or rocks of any kind between the top and the bottom, but merely an imaginary stand to support the pendulums, the gravity at the top would have been less than at the bottom by 1-5400 part nearly. But it is less by only 1-19200 part. And what is the cause of the difference? It is the attraction of the shell of matter, whose thickness is included between the top and the bottom of the mine. The attraction of that shell, therefore, is the difference between the two numbers which I have given, or is 1-14900 part of gravity nearly. But if that shell had been as dense as the earth generally, its attraction would have been 1-5500 part of gravity nearly. Therefore the earth generally is more dense than the coal measures, in the proportion of 149 to 56 nearly. You will remark that all these numbers are rough, and that to make their results available, some small corrections are required (to which I have not alluded) and some knowledge of the density of the different beds, &c., which I do not possess at present. I am, my dear Sir, yours, very truly, G. B. AIRY."

AGES OF AMERICAN POETS.—J. K. Paulding, 75; H. Dana, 67; C. Sprague, 63; W. C. Bryant, 60; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 51; N. P. Willis, 47; H. W. Longfellow, 47; J. G. Whittier, 46; H. T. Tuckerman, 41; J. R. Lowell, 35; Bayard Taylor, 29.

According to the Italian correspondence of the *Indipendenza Belge*, Mazzini and his followers were again busily at work. By a sudden change, which appears unaccountable, the Mazzinians, it says, have become the warmest partisans of Russia, praying fervently for the success of her arms, and building thereon hopes, to which the Democrats alone have the clue.

CHESS.

GIOTTO AND HIS WORKS AT PADUA. By JOHN RUSKIN.

Here, in our opinion, lies the whole secret of the case. "It was a necessity of the period;" it was a necessity to decorate church walls with Scripture subjects and Church legends, for the instruction of men who had no other prayer-book, and also as aids to fix the attention and secure the devotions of an ignorant multitude. These subjects were so numerous and so universally accepted, that no artist had to seek for new: he had enough to do, going from place to place, wherever there was a church to decorate, perpetually reproducing on the walls the same themes. But it is remarkable that this "necessity" for religious subjects began to fail even in Giotto's day; that it completely gave way in that of Raphael, who, after secularising his Madonnas to please the *dilettanti*, and lavishing all his dramatic resources upon subjects of Scriptural history adapted to the development of his talent, had, at last, recourse to the philosophic ideal, and the mythology of the ancients. Then came Classicism *tout pure*, then landscape, then *genre*; and now what have we? Landscape, and *genre* (Classicism having soon become insipid), and portrait painting, and animal painting, and flower painting, and furniture painting. Giotto's art was great on account of the "necessity" for subjects in universal appreciation; where, we ask, are the subjects which may now be pointed to as "a necessity of the period"? and without them,—without where shall we look for supply?

to return to the Arnold Society and Giotto. The subjects in the two parts before us, fourteen in number, are drawn with a fine bold pencil, and the engravings on wood having very much the free and marked expression of etchings. They are accompanied by a pamphlet full of curious and eloquent disquisitional matter by Mr. Ruskin—whom, though we cannot always agree with, we must always admire. Thus produced, and aided by the lights of ingenious criticism, the publication is one of extreme interest and value.

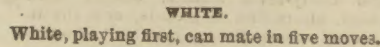
Lewisham, Dec. 8, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

ALARMING FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Heath, builder, 122, Bishopsgate-street. Without, which, owing to the high wind that prevailed, speedily extended to the neighbouring houses; and, although every effort was made to extinguish it, the three next light houses were burned to the ground in the street where the fire commenced, and in Accor-street and Skinner-street. The Royal Society's fire-escape promptly attended, as well as powerful bodies of the City and metropolitan police; and, had it not been for their timely arrival, some dozen persons must have been burnt to death.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir-town, Kingsland, has been presented with the works of St. Chrysostom and a purse of 100 guineas; being the sixth testimonial presented by the inhabitants to their worthy pastor, during a residence of five years.

* * * The notice of many communications is unavoidably postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 500



(Petroff's Defence to the K Kt's game.) (a)

WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. B. G.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3d		(ch)
3. Kt takes P	Kt takes P (b)	16. K to his 2nd	Q R takes Kt
4. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	17. B takes P	K to Q 2nd
5. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3rd	18. P to Q R 3d	B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	19. K R to Q B sq	B to Q 3rd
7. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	20. B takes B	K takes B
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B P takes Kt	21. K R to Q B 4th	R to K sq (ch)
9. Q P takes P	Q P takes P	22. K R to K 4th	R takes R (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to K B 3rd	23. P takes R	K to K 4th
11. Kt takes Q (c)	Kt takes Q	24. R to Q sq (e)	K takes P
12. Kt takes Q B	P takes P (d)	25. R to Q 7th	P to Q B 4th
13. K B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	26. R takes K Kt P	

14. Kt takes Q R P Kt takes B (ch) !
And in a few more moves Black resigned.

(c) This defence, though called by Mr. Petroff's name from the circumstance of that distinguished player having brought it into vogue a few years since, is one of the very oldest openings of which we have cognizance. The accomplished authors of the German Handbook have mentioned, that it is touched on in the ancient Treatise by Damiano (1512); but in reality it may be traced to a yet higher antiquity, namely, the "Arte de Alxedres" of Luerna, supposed to have been published in 1495, where it figures precisely as in the present game—

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 3. Kt takes P Kt takes P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd 4. Q to K 2nd, &c.

(b) The move usually played at this point is P to Q 3rd, which is found in Cozio, and has of late years undergone complete analysis at the hands of Mr. Jaenisch.

(c) We should have preferred, alas!

(c) We should have pierced playing B to Q Kt 5th, checking; and then taking the Kt (e), *kc*. White, however, obtains some advantage by the line of play adopted.

(d) This may be done securely; since the White Kt has no means of escape.

(e) Well played. He might easily have sustained the centre Pawn by moving his King to K 3rd; but we believe that bringing the Rook into action, ensuring as it did the gain of a Pawn, was a higher and better order of play.

(At the same opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B. G.)		BLACK (Mr. K.)		WHITE (Mr. B. G.)		BLACK (Mr. K.)	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. Q takes Kt	Q to K 3rd	37. P takes Q B P	Kt to K B 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. Q B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd	32. P to K B 3rd	Q to K B sq	38. P Queens	
3. Kt takes P	Kt takes P	23. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	24. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 5th		
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. P to Q K 5ch	P to Q R 4th	26. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P takes P		
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	27. P takes P	Q to K Kt 2nd	28. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q R 5th		
6. K B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	29. Q to Q R 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th(1)	30. K takes Q Kt P	P to K R 6th		
7. P to Q R 5ch	K B to K 2nd	31. B takes B	P takes B	32. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th		
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt to K B 3rd	33. B to Q K 6th	R to K B sq	34. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
9. P to Q R 3rd	Castles	35. P to Q 6th (dis.	K to R 2nd				
10. Q to Q R 2nd	P to Kt Kt 3rd						
11. Q B to K R 6th	K R to K sq						
12. Castles, on K side	P to Q Kt 3rd						
13. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 2nd						
14. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q sq						
15. K Kt to Q 4th	K Kt to Kt 5th						
16. B to K B 4th	K B to B 3rd						
17. R takes R (ch)	Q takes E						
18. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd						
19. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 4th						

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—SITE OF ARUNDEL HOUSE.

FIRE has much to do with changing the aspects and rekindling the associations of great cities. On Sunday last, within a few hours, the Whittington Club House, formerly the Crown and Anchor Tavern, extending from Arundel-street to Milford-lane, was laid in ashes. The building itself had little to recommend it, in age or design: it was scarcely 70 years old; but it, in part, occupied a site of great historic interest, such as the void caused by a conflagration rarely revives. Upon the ground now covered by Arundel-street, Surrey-street, and Norfolk-street, stood the old inn, or town-house, of the Bishops of Bath, with its gardens and appurtenances, reaching from the south side of the Strand to the Thames; and shown, with its water gate, in the river views in the sixteenth century. The house was then called Bath's Inn, or Hampton-place. It was wrested, or, in the parlance of history, it passed "without recompense," from the possession of the Bishops, in the reign of Edward VI., into the hands of the King's uncle, Lord Thomas Seymour, who, when Stow wrote, had lately "new builded the house," and given it the appellation of Seymour-place. In 1547, Seymour, who held the post of Lord-Admiral, married the Queen Dowager Catherine, Henry VIII.'s last wife, and buried her the year following. He next contrived to place here the Princess Elizabeth, evidently with the object of marrying her, and sharing in the succession to the Throne; but his trial and execution for treasonable practices put an end to all his schemes. Seymour-place then reverted to the Crown, and was sold to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of £41 6s. 8d., with several other messuages, tenements, and lands adjoining. The Earl dying in 1579, was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, who, being attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and dying abroad, in 1595, his house passed into the keeping of the father of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth. At Arundel-house, according to the parish register of Chelsea, 25th Feb., 1603, died the Countess of Nottingham, after her interview with Queen Elizabeth, to implore forgiveness for having withheld from her Essex's ring.

On the accession of James I., the Duc de Sully, then Marquis of Rosny, Ambassador from Henry IV., was lodged at Arundel-house; he having been accommodated for one night at the French Ambassador's, in Butcher-row, in the Strand while "the Palace of Arundel" was preparing for his reception. It is described by Sully as one of the most commodious houses in London, from its great number of apartments on the same floor; he adds, that the views from the extensive gardens, up and down the river, were remarkably fine. In this reign was restored to the Earldom of Arundel, Thomas Howard, son of Philip, above mentioned; and here he began to assemble the celebrated Arundelian Marbles: the inscribed slabs he inserted in the garden walls, and the statuæ he placed in the gardens; altogether 250 inscribed marbles and thirty-seven statues, besides sarcophagi, altars, and fragments, and the inestimable gems Pescham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," thus commemorates this collection:—"To the Earl's liberal charges and magnificence this angle of the world owes the first sight of Greek and Roman statues, with whose admired presence he began to honour the gardens and galleries of Arundel-house, and hath ever since continued to transplant old Greece into England."

In the Journal of Sir Thomas Browne's nephew, MS. Sloan., 1906, we find the following entry:—"March 1, 1664.—I went to Arundel-house, where I saw a great number of old Roman and Grecian statues, many as big again as the life, and divers Greek inscriptions upon stones in the gardens. . . . March 2.—I went to Mr. Foxe's chamber in Arundel-house, where I saw a great many pretty pictures and things cast in brasse, some limnings, divers pretious stones, and one diamond, valued at eleven hundred pound."

Even in those days the atmosphere of the metropolis was ill-adapted for the out-door location of these treasures; for John Evelyn, in one of his visits to Arundel-house, records "how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired the marbles."—"A view of the Statue Gallery forms the background to Van Somer's portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and a view of the Picture Gallery, to Van Somer's portrait of his Countess."—Cunningham's "Handbook of London."

The Earl, who met with Hollar in 1636, when proceeding on his Embassy to Ferdinand II., took the engraver into his retinue, and brought him to Arundel-house, where he was not confined to his Lordship's service, but allowed to take employment from others. While here, he engraved several views of Arundel House, and a prospect of London from the roof.

"This print is very rare: an impression, at Sir Masterman Sykes' sale, in 1824, sold for £11."—"Curiosities of London." The originals of the accompanying Views of Arundel-house, or the same date as Hollar's, 1646, bear in the left hand corner, "Adam A. Bierling delin." and were "published by J. Thane, Roper-street, Haymarket, February 1, 1792." They are, however, evidently copied from Hollar's prints. They show the several buildings of "Arundel-house," to have surrounded a quadrangle, and



NORTH VIEW OF ARUNDEL HOUSE IN 1646.

to have been rather remarkable for number than architectural character. In the North View, the principal building is the great hall, with its large Tudor windows, and a louvre upon its roof; above the lower buildings we obtain a glimpse of the opposite bank of the Thames. On the left is a cavalcade of riding horses; and, on the right, is the Earl's coach, with six horses. One of the Earls of Arundel is stated to have introduced the use of coaches, about 1580; but, upon the better authority of Stow, the first coach was used by Queen Elizabeth, in 1564.

Lord William Howard (Belted Will), who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and died in 1640, resided at Arundel-house; and in the household book of his receipts and expenses for several years, we find "the cost of the long cavalcade which accompanied him on his occasional journeys to the metropolis; his expenses there whilst living at Arundel-house, in St Clement Danes; and amongst them a payment to Mr. Shakespeare, the parish scavenger; his purchases on the road, and in London; his payments for gowns for his wife, trinkets for his daughters, provisions for his house, payments for books, pictures, and

his grandson, Mr. Henry Howard, at the Restoration, in 1660. After the Great Fire of 1666, the Royal Society, who had given up their meeting-place, Gresham College, for the use of the Lord Mayor, were offered the use of Arundel-house, by Mr. Howard; and here they accordingly met for the first time, Jan. 9, 1667; when, to quote the Journal-book of the Society, "the President took notice of the great favour which Mr. H. Howard had expressed to the Society; not only in accommodating them with convenient rooms for their meetings, but also in presenting them with the library of the said house." Pepys records their first assembling here as "a great meeting of worthy noble persons: addressed by my Lord Brouncker, who pretended to make a congratulatory speech upon their coming hither, and great thanks to Mr. Howard, did do it in the worst manner in the world." The visit of the eccentric Duchess of Newcastle to the Society, and other interesting occurrences at this period, are recorded in the "History of the Royal Society," by Mr. Weid. In the following year Mr. Howard, at the instigation of Evelyn, gave the inscribed marbles, still known as the Arundelian Collection, to the University of Oxford. Evelyn records, in his Diary:—"Sept. 19, 1667.—To London with Mr. Henry Howard, of Norfolk, of whom I obtained ye gift of his Arundelian Marbles. . . . When I saw these precious monuments miserably neglected and scattered up and down about the garden, and other parts of Arundel-house, and how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired them, I procured him to bestow them on the University of Oxford. This he was pleased to grant me, and now gave me the key of the gallery, with leave to mark all those stones, urns, altars, &c., and whatever I found had inscriptions on them, and not statues." The donor of the marbles died in 1677. In the following year, Arundel-house was taken down. Sir Christopher Wren designed a new mansion for the Duke of Norfolk, on the site; on which, however, were built Arundel, Surrey, Howard, and Norfolk streets, already named: the Norfolk family then removing to St. James's-square. But, for the Hon. Charles Howard, the eminent chemist, was built, on the east side of Surrey-street, a large garden-house, fronting the Thames: here Mr. Howard is thought to have discovered his process of refining sugar *in vacuo*. The philosopher, however, also resided at the Deepdunes, near Dorking, where he built a laboratory for his experiments.

The streets which now occupy the site of Arundel-house and gardens have had many celebrated residents; but we can only notice Arundel-street, the scene of the late conflagration. Hutton, in 1708, described it as "a pleasant and considerable street;" and Gay thus commemorates the noble mansion:—

Behold that narrow street which steep descends,
Whose building to the shining shore extends;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
The street alone retains an empty name:
Where Titian's glowing paint his canvas warm'd,
And Raphael's air design'd the judgment charm'd,
Now hangs the tell-tale's soot, and peated here,
The coloured prints of Overton appear;
Where statues breath'd the work of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands.—THOMAS.

The Crown and Anchor Tavern was on the east side of the street, upon the site of an older house with the same sign. Strype (1720) mentions it as "the Crown Tavern," a large and curious house, with good rooms, and other conveniences fit for entertainments. This was the house mentioned in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," as one of the Doctor's resorts, where he occasionally supped with Boswell. Mr. Cunningham notes:—"Here Johnson quarrelled with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey; and here, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was maintaining the advantages of wine in assisting conversation, and referring particularly to himself, Johnson observed, 'I have heard none of those drunken—nay, drunken is a coarse word—none of those vinous flights.' Here was instituted the Academy of Ancient Music, in 1710.

In this house the Royal Society Club, who had originally met at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street, removed in 1780, when they dined for the first time on December 21, at the Crown and Anchor; and here they continued to meet until that tavern was converted into a club-house, in 1847. — (Mr. Weid's "History Royal Society.") The Tavern-house, just destroyed, was built on the site of the former one, with additions, in 1790. Its first landlord was John Simpson, a very corrupt man, who, in leaning over a balustrade giving directions as to the serving-up of a large dinner, had the misfortune to break the



VIEW OF LONDON FROM THE ROOF OF ARUNDEL HOUSE.

other interesting things."—(Athenæum, No. 1403.) Among these payments are several of 5s. to the barber for cutting hair and trimming my Lord's beard; a pair of silk hose, 35s. (this was in 1610); a black frieze jerkin for my Lord, 16s.; and every year two pairs of spectacles, one set down at 1s. 6d. We also find the entry of a payment to Mr. Leonard Milborn, for a coach and four horses, £30; two saddle cloths, bridles, reins, and furniture, for my Lord, £3 18s.; possibly the coach here engraved may be that above specified. There are likewise charges for plate, Turkey carpet, and crimson velvets. These items are quoted in Mr. Sidney Gibson's Third Series of his very interesting Notices of Northumbrian Antiquities; and some of them appear in Mr. Howard's privately-printed "Memorials of the Howard Family." There is a transcript of this curious household book, at Corby Castle; the original is in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard. We should much like to see it printed.

In the South View is shown a strange assemblage of gabled and half-timbered buildings, more in the style of offices than the mansion of one of the most magnificent nobles. On the right is seen the angular pinnacles and central bell-turret of the tower of the old Church of St Clement Danes, in the Strand; the tower of the present church was not



SOUTH VIEW OF ARUNDEL HOUSE IN 1646.



REMAINS OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB, AFTER THE FIRE.

railing, when he fell from a considerable height to the ground, and was killed. The sign appears to have been originally the Crown, to which may have been added the Anchor, probably from its being the emblem of St. Clement's opposite; or from the Lord High-Admiral having once resided upon the site. The Tavern contained several large rooms, and a hall-room 84 feet by 35 feet 6 inches. In 1798, on the birthday of C. J. Fox, was given, in this house a banquet, to 2000 persons, when the Duke of Norfolk presided.

The large room was noted for its political meetings in the stormy Tory and Radical times; and the Crown and Anchor was long the rallying point of the Westminster electors: the great room held 2500 persons. One of the latest popular orators who spoke here was Daniel O'Connell. In 1847 the premises were let to the Whittington Club, originated in 1846 by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, who became its first president.

The premises occupied a frontage in Arundel-street, whence they proceeded nearly at a right angle, eastward, to Milford-lane—the latter range including the large room. There was formerly an entrance from the Strand, by a long passage, such as was the common approach to our

old metropolitan taverns. (This entrance was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 612.)

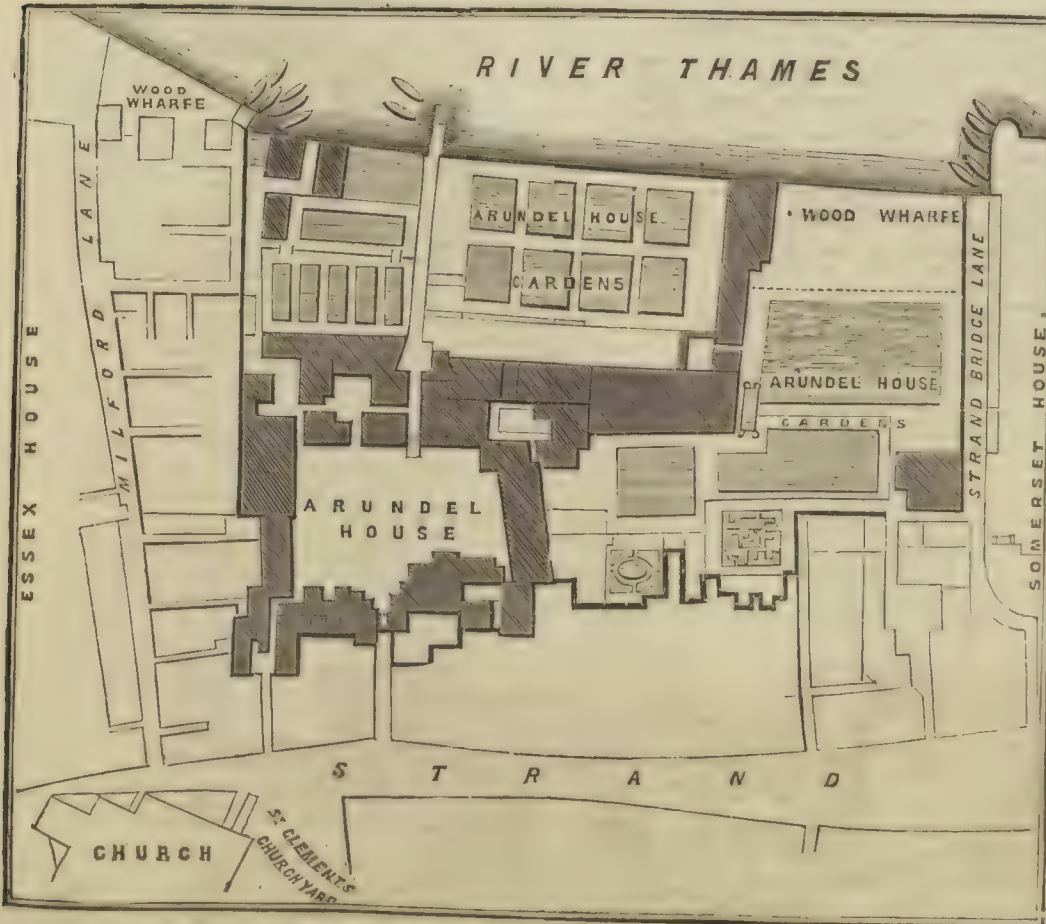
The fire on Sunday broke out in the kitchen of the Club-house, at half-past five o'clock in the morning; and so rapid was the spread of the flames, as scarcely to allow time for the escape of the inmates sleeping on the premises. The flames were discovered by Mr. Brace, secretary to the Club; and who, with his wife and child, slept in one of the first-floor rooms fronting Arundel-street. He was awoke about ten minutes to six o'clock, by a loud crackling noise, as of wood burning; and, hastily arousing his wife, he ran to the upper floor and called the servants, nearly twenty in number. The fire, which had evidently originated in the kitchen, in the basement, had made great progress before Mr. Brace was aroused; and it advanced so rapidly up the staircase and through the passages of the building, that, before the servants could descend, the whole interior was in flames. Only one man succeeded in following Mr. Brace down-stairs; and he, with Mr. and Mrs. Brace and their child, escaped by the entrance-door. All that the servants could do was to effect a rapid exit through one of the parapet windows, and, by making the circuit of the stone coping round the building, get on to the roof of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printing-office, abutting on the south side of the Club premises; whence some were rescued by means of the Royal Society's fire-escape, and others were lowered by the "lift" attached to the premises. Scarcely one of these persons saved a particle of their clothing, and several were in their night-dresses.

The flames swept furiously through the great room, and bursting through the large windows at the east end, across Milford-lane, had a most alarming appearance; so that, before seven o'clock, an entrance was forced into the premises opposite (Milford-House), a hose was conveyed to the upper stories, and thus a large volume of water was directed upon the most dangerous parts of the fire, and its violence somewhat abated. Soon afterwards, the steam floating fire-engine was brought up from the station at Southwark-bridge to the bottom of Arundel street, and the machinery being in full work, an immense quantity of water was thrown upon the premises. But all the efforts of those engaged failed to arrest the fire: first the roof of the enormous building fell, and ultimately little more than the bare walls were left standing.

The deputy-foreman of the West of England Fire-office, and Wilkinson, an officer of the brigade, narrowly escaped being killed by the unexpected fall of ruins. For some time their brother officers considered they were killed, and their escape unhurt is described to have been miraculous. The plate and money were dug out of the ruins on Sunday.

We regret to add that there have also been lost a good library of modern books, files of newspapers since 1847, &c.; and an interesting memorial of the Club—a picture of Whittington listening to Bow-bells, painted by F. Newenham, and presented by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. The picture has been ably engraved.

The premises, which were part of the Arundel estate, and the pro-



GROUND-PLOT OF ARUNDEL HOUSE AND GARDENS. (THE DARK LINE ENCLOSES THE PREMISES.)

The alarm having been given to the police, the engines were soon upon the spot; but, before they could be got into play, the flames had attained complete ascendancy over the building, and threatened destruction to much of the adjoining property—to the saving of which the efforts of the fire-brigade were chiefly directed from the first. The Tavern was ill-built; and it is chiefly to the strength and thickness of the newly-erected printing-office adjoining that these premises were saved—a measure of precaution due to the foresight of Mr. H. R. Abraham, the architect.

The Wellington Monument, Wellington, Somerset. (See next page.)



WELLINGTON MONUMENT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

party of the Duke of Norfolk, were insured for £10,000—£5000 in the Westminster Fire-office, and £5000 in the County Fire-office. The Club-house was rented at about £500 a year. In the vault beneath the range in which was the ball-room, was a large quantity of paper for printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. This paper was supposed to have been greatly injured; but, on clearing away the ruins of the fire, only the edges were found to be slightly discoloured, and for which we have this and next week to claim the indulgence of our subscribers.

The clearing away of the ruins of the Club-house has been commenced. On Thursday afternoon the workmen began pulling down the lofty north wall of the premises by a rope attached to its upper end, and, when the entire wall, to the height of the first story, fell with a tremendous crash, destroying the premises in the rear of the three adjoining houses in the Strand. The alarm to some of the inmates was very great; but, fortunately, the unlooked-for fall of this long and lofty mass of brickwork was not attended with loss of life.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT, AT WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

It will be recollected that, soon after the lamented decease of the Duke of Wellington, the completion of the Wellington Memorial, near the town of Wellington, Somerset, was resolved on. The Committee, after satisfying themselves of the stability of the old shaft (which had been struck by lightning), decided that the original shaft, which was triangular, and about 100 feet high, should be carefully repaired, where necessary; and be carried up about 50 feet higher, so as to bring it more to the proportions of an obelisk. The staircase is to be carried to the top, where there is to be an opening in each face, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. These restorations are expected to be completed before the close of the present month. The funds hitherto raised have not been sufficient to justify the Committee in laying out any additional sum for ornamenting the Pillar.

We are happy to hear that subscriptions continue to be received, so as to enable the Committee to carry out the design in its original integrity. The Committee therefore, hope also to raise sufficient funds to place colossal granite lions on the basement, as shown in the accompanying sketch; and to surround the whole by a sunk fence, or "ha-ha."

A collection has lately been made at Wellington for the Patriotic Fund, amounting to £203—a very large sum when reference is made to the smallness of the town and its limited population.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season of 1854—which comprised 185 race meetings at 165 places, in England and Scotland—came to an end at last, at Wolverhampton, last Tuesday, only to re-open again, at Lincoln, in about two months' time. The chequered have had quite the best of it, as Virago has been beaten but once out of eleven starts, and Rataplan (who is again in Mr. Thellusson's hands) has won eighteen races (nine of them Queen's Plates) out of twenty-nine starts. Steeplechasing, now that its military supporters are nearly all away, is at an utter standstill. The struggle at Wolverhampton, which Peter won, was a very good one; but there are no more, as yet, set down for this month.

Concours are still taking every advantage of the open weather, with a zeal which nothing can quench. The Lancashire "division" have a day at Pilling on Tuesday; Mountaintown (Meath); and Southminster (Essex), stand for Tuesday and Wednesday; Hainton, for Wednesday and Thursday; Gound (Salop), for Thursday; Caledonian (Lanark), for Thursday, &c.; and the Alcester Club for Thursday and Friday. A meeting at Shiffall is also, we believe, arranged for Tuesday, but we are not quite sure on the point.

At Tattersall's the Derby betting goes on very quietly, and speculation is varied at times by the apparition of an invalided sporting hero from the banks of the Alma or the Tchernaya. Some few speculators seem to regret now that they did not close with General Chatterfield's offer to take £1000 even that Sebastopol was taken before Christmas-day. A biennial race, called the Alma Stakes, has just been established at Chester, to celebrate the bravery of the 23rd Fusiliers, who were for a long time quartered there. The blood-stock sales at "the corner" are rare at this season, but Heapy, of Liverpool-Cup memory, is to be sold there next Monday, along with five blood-mares (including Sacrifice, half-sister to Virago), and four very high-bred Touchstone foals. The winnings of John Scott's stable, which have been officially declared, comprise £30,900, divided among fifteen masters, and of which Lord Derby claims £15,300. This is the second season running that his Lordship has won the largest amount in stakes; but last year he won only £13,300. Baron Rothschild has, it is said, offered something under £3000 for the Derby colt, Wild Dayrell, which has been refused. We are glad to hear that, though Lord Exeter's string is absent, there are more horses in training at Newmarket than have been seen there for some years past, and that some additions are expected. Racing men, however, are mere "men of straw" now, as a body, to what they were during the late war, which was positively a benefit to Newmarket, by keeping the great owners of race-horses from wandering off to the Continent all the summer. At present, owing to the absence of Lord Exeter's name in the Two-year-old Races, Ruff's "Winter Guide" has only a scanty Newmarket list for 1855, and the whole number of matches on the tapis both there and elsewhere, is only fifteen. One of them at Newmarket, between the Duke of Bedford and Earl Glasgow, is for £1000 h. f. side, and is to be run three years in succession. The Duke has six nominations, and the Earl five, living out of seven. The 2000 guineas promises well, as Bonnie Morn, Dirk Hatterrak, St. Hubert, Claret, and Lord of the Isles, are all in it. Virago has only one engagement, viz., against Acrobat, &c., on the Port. The Duke of Beaufort and Sir Robert Peel are both added to the list of young John Day's masters; and the Duke of Rutland has become "confederate" with Lord Chesterfield and Wilton, and transferred his small stud to Tom Taylor's care, at Bretby-park. We hear, also, that a subscription is being put on foot for Sam Day, the ex-jockey; and that Robinson, whose excessive kindness and liberality to his relatives, had placed him in somewhat straitened circumstances, before he was compelled to leave the saddle, has had an annuity settled on him by a subscription among his old masters and admirers. Would that the spare money of turfites was always devoted to setting such a mark on honesty and talent, instead of being frittered away at the hazard-table!

Fox-hunting goes merrily on; but its devotees will not be sorry to see a frost ere long, as four to six days a week are beginning to play havoc with some of the smaller studs. The season will long be marked by the celebrated "Takely-ford Judgment," which has just been delivered by Lords Redesdale and Yarborough, on a moot point between the Essex and Herts Hunts. It is divided into seven heads, and will no doubt settle, for all time, the hunting etiquette, as regards neutral covers, quite as firmly as Baron Alderson did the law of "Leave and License," or Chief Baron Holt that of "Bailments." It is a pity that Messrs. Merry and Dorling cannot get some such arbitrators to settle their present dispute about the Great Metropolitan Stakes Day.

WOLVERHAMPTON AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Shorts Handicap.—Kennyside Hero, 1. Kitedyer, 2. Selling Stakes.—Romeo, 1. Voucher, 2. Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Peter, 1. Jemmy the Black, 2. Match, £100.—Mr. C. Boyce's St. Hilary received forfeit from Captain Rhy's Royalty. Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Sailor, 1. Garland, 2.

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

DEBY.—2 to 1 agst Graculus Euriana (1); 13 to 1 agst St. Hubert (1); 16 to 1 agst Oulton (1); 20 to 1 agst Wild Dayrell; 1000 to 1 agst Rambling Kate.

ANACHARIS ALSINASTRUM.

About three years ago I was walking by the river Trent, near Weston Cliff, when my attention was arrested by an aquatic plant which I had never seen before. It was then growing in small patches, or clumps, about a yard in width, in a particular part of the river only; but since that period it has spread very rapidly, and it may now be found in great abundance in all the shallow parts between Swarkeston-bridge and King's mills. It grows beneath the surface of the stream, seeming to prefer those parts where the bottom is muddy; and, it examined rather closely, has a pretty appearance in the water. From a most excellent engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 30, I find that it is the *Anacharis Alsinastrium* (or new water-weed), which is likely to prove such an annoyance in navigable rivers and canals. In that part of the Trent which I have named it appears to be very rapidly increasing;

and, during the last year, owing to the absence of floods to dislodge and carry it away, it has formed very large beds, over which accumulate other weeds of different kinds, which disfigure the surface of the stream. I have been induced to send this short notice of the plant, growing in a locality not named in your interesting account of it, thinking that it might be useful to botanists wishing to obtain a knowledge of its geographical distribution. I am, Sir, yours truly,

King's Newton, Derbyshire. JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been asserted on the best authority that no fresh loans or taxes will be demanded by the Government during the present month's sitting of the Legislature, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates a balance in the Bank of England equal to four millions sterling in January next, even after making full allowance for an extraordinary war expenditure, the Consol market has ruled active, this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent, the Three per Cents having touched 9½. The upward movement in the quotations has been materially aided by the rather large amounts of stock taken by the public, and the somewhat heavy investments made by parties desirous of recouping the dividend. The transfer books have closed, consequently stock can only be transferred under special circumstances. The supply of stock in the Exchange is now smaller than for some weeks past; and altogether matters in the City have worn a favourable appearance. There has been a steady, though not to say, brisk demand for money, and the rates of interest have been well supported.

We have again to report the arrival of a very large supply of bullion. Including the supplies of that metal from Australia and India, the total import has been little short of £900,000. For export to France, there has been very little inquiry; hence, the bulk of the importations are finding their way into the Bank. The stock of gold is now nearly £14,000,000; and it is fully expected that the returns to be issued next week will show a further increase in it.

A full average business was transacted in the English stock market on Monday.—Bank Stock was done at 210 to 208½; the Three per Cent Reduced were 90½; the Three per Cent Consols, 92½; the Three per Cent for the Account, 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 90½; Long Annuities, 4-5-16; India Stock, 231; India Bonds, 10s; and Exchequer Bills, 3s to 6s prem. On Tuesday all securities were steady. Bank Stock, 208 to 209½; Three per Cent Reduced, 90½; Three per Cent Consols, 92½ to 92; Consols for Account 92½ to 92; New Three per Cents, 90½; Long Annuities, 4-5-16; India Bonds, 10s prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s to 6s prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. There was an active business transacted on Wednesday, at enhanced quotations. Bank Stock, 208. The Three per Cents Reduced varied from 91 to 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 92½ to 93; Consols for Account, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91; Long Annuities, 1860, 4½; Ditto, 1859, 4½; India Stock, 234 to 231; India Bonds, 7s; and Exchequer Bills, 3s to 6s prem. Exchequer Bonds were 99½. Thursday was the settling day in Consols, and the "contango" was as high as 5-16ths to ¾ per Cent. Consols were done at 92½ to 93, and 92½ for Transfer, and 93½ to 93½ for Account. Exchequer Bills, 3s to 6s; and India Bonds, 8s to 11s prem. The New Three per Cents were 91½ to 92; and the Reduced, 91½ to 92. Bank Stock, 208.

The Foreign-house has been steady, and prices have improved. Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cent have realised 92½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 56; Danish Five per Cent, 101½; Mexican Three per Cent, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 68; Portuguese Four per Cent, 59½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 61; Dutch Four Cents, 91; Russian Five per Cent, 97; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 80½; Spanish Three per Cent, 39½; Turkish Scrip, 7 to 6½ discount; Sardinian Five per Cent, 84½ ex div.; and Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 90. A small remittance has come to hand on account of the Mexican Dividends.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm and the quotations have been well supported.—Australia have marked 79; Commercial of London, 30½; Oriental, 26½; South Australian, 69; Union of Australia, 24. In Miscellaneous Securities very little has been doing.—Canada Six per Cent Bonds have realised 130½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67; Ditto, New, 60½; Royal Mail Steam, 62; Van Dieman's Land, 12½; London Dock, 104½; Electric Telegraph, 16½. Canal Shares have continued flat.—Ashton and Oldham 144; Birmingham, 93½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 84; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 69; Loughborough, 57½; Neath, 160; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 16½; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42½; Stourbridge, 28½; Worcester and Birmingham, 23. In Waterworks' Shares, very little passing.—Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 83; New River, 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 99; Ditto, New, 15. Gas-light and Coke Companies' have sold.—British Provincial, 21; City of London, 100; Equitable, 28; Great Central, 11; Imperial, 91½; Ditto, New, 94; Phoenix, 28½; Ratcliff, 70; Surrey Consumers, 11; Westminster Chartered, 33; Ditto, New, 74; Insurance Companies' Shares have sold as follows:—Alliance, 18½; Atlas, 18; Argus, 22; City of London, 24; County, 12½; Crown, 17½; Globe, 12½; Guardian, 55½; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto Life, 18½; Law Life, 60; London, 29½; Phoenix, 180 ex div.; Rock Life, 7½; Victoria Life, 5½. In Bridge Shares only a limited business has been doing. Hungerford, 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 42; Ditto, Old Annuities of £3, 31; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 28; Vauxhall, 23.

The returns of the export trade of the country are very satisfactory. The aggregate value of our exports during the first ten months of the present year have been £73,802,468 against £73,155,755 in the same period in 1853.

There has been a steady market for all Railway Shares, and prices have slightly advanced. The total "calls" for the present month are only £197,940. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 48; Caledonian, 61½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58½; Great Northern, 88; Ditto, A Stock, 75; Great Western, 70½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 99½; Ditto, Fifties, 15½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 5½; Ditto, Eighties, 14; London and South-Western, 83; Midland, 68½; Newmarket, Bury Extension, 5½; North British, 32; North-Eastern, Berwick, 75½; Ditto, York, 52½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8; South Devon, 12½; South-Eastern, 59½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 33.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 135; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 23; Midland Bradford, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, ½ prem.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 60; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 105; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 99½; London and South-Western Thirds, 7½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 135; North Eastern, Berwick Four per Cent, 91½; Ditto, York, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 109; South-Eastern Four-and-a-half per Cent, 100.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; East India, 22½; Ditto, Extension, 2½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent Bonds, 102; Great Central of France, 10½; Great Luxembourg, Shares, 4½; Ditto, Obligations, 2½; Madras, 16½; Ditto, New, 2½; Namur and Liege, 6½; West Flanders, 3½; Western of France, 17.

Mining Shares have commanded very little attention. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 1; Cobre Copper, 47; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; South Australian, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; New Grenada, ½; West Mariposa, 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 4.—We had a fair average supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market. The demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last, of from 1s to 2s. per quarter, and a clearance was not effected. Foreign wheat, the supply of which was by no means extensive, was in limited request, at late currencies. We were well supplied with both English and foreign barley. All kinds were dull, and 2s. per quarter lower. Malt sold heavily, on rather easier terms. The oat trade was a little better, and prices were rather easier. Beans, peas, and flour commanded very little attention, at barely last week's quotations.

Dec. 6.—The general demand ruled heavy, and prices were almost nominal. English—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 6s. to 7s.; ditto, white, 7s. to 8s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 6s. to 7s.; rye, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; grinding barley, 2s. to 3s.; distilling ditto, 2s. to 3s.; malted ditto, 3s. to 4s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 7s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Kingston and Ware, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Chevalier, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 3s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; tuck beans, 4s. to 5s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white, 4s. to 5s.; bolters, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 9s. to 7s.; Suffolk, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s. to 6s. per sack. American, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per barrel. Seeds.—Lancashire commands very full prices. Cakes are quiet as dear as last week, with a good inquiry. All other articles are steady.

Livestock, English, showing, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Baltic, crushing, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; humped, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; per quarter. Coriander, 30s. to 31s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 10s. to £34 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, £11 10s. to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 15s. to £12 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 5s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s. 4d.; barley, 3s. 10d.; oats, 2s. 0d.; rye, 4s. 3d.; beans, 4s. 2d.; peas, 4s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 74s. 4d.; barley, 3s. 10d.; oats, 2s. 2d.; rye, 4s. 5d.; beans, 4s. 7d.; peas, 4s. 7d.

English General Market.—Wheat, 10s. 7d.; barley, 11s. 3d.; oats, 12s. 3d.; rye, 4s. 4d.; beans, 4s. 7d.; peas, 4s. 7d.

Sugar.—Our market has been inactive. In prices, however, scarcely any change can be noticed. Low to good brown Mauritius has changed hands at 24s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; low to good yellow, 24s. to 31s.; white Benares, 39s. to 39s.; native Madras, 25s. 6d. to 27s. per cwt. Crushed and refined sugars are at tolerably firm. Refined goods have changed hands at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 2nd inst. were 64,878 cwt., against 61,291 ditto in 1853.

Coffee.—We have to report a slow sale for all kinds. Prices almost generally are a shade easier. Good ordinary native, 40s. per cwt.

Rice.—All descriptions command very little attention, and the quotations are barely supportable.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of Irish butter has ruled very inactive, at barely last week's prices. Foreign qualities have changed hands slowly, at late rates. For English butter we have a slow inquiry on lower terms. The bacon market continues dull, at 5s. per cwt. less money. In the value of other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—The transactions are only moderate. P.Y.C. on the spot, 65s. to 65s. 3d.; all the year, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per cwt. Town tallow, 65s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Oils.—Limeoil oil on the spot, is selling at 37s. 6d. per cwt. Pine sperm is worth £120. Real India oil is selling at 44s. 6d. per cwt. 50s. to 50s. 6d.; brown, 52s. No change in turpentine.

Spirits.—The market is steady. Proof Lowlands, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; East India, 3s. 3d. per gallon. Brandy is rather dearer, with an improving market. Geneva and corn spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 16s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £3 0s. to £3 0s. 6d.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Cattle.—Trafalgar Moor, 17s. 3d.; Gosforth, 20s. 6d.; Riddell, 20s. 6d.; Edon Main, 22s.; Belton, 22s.; Ilawell, 23s.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.; Whitwell, 30s.; Cassop, 21s. 6d.; Tees, 23s. 1s. per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. All other kinds are dull, at barely a stationary price.

Wool.—So little business is doing in our market that the quotations are almost nominal. Potatoes.—The supplies are but moderate, and a steady business is doing, at from 9s. to 12s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The general demand has been less active, and, in some instances, prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per lb., to sink the offal.

Neapote and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold heavily, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 3d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.

2nd Foot: Capt. D. W. G. James to be Major; Lieut. J. H. Rocks to be Captain. 18th: Brevet-Major J. C. Kennedy to be Major; Lieut. H. A. Waite to be Captain; Ensign J. R. Wolsey to be Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: Capt. W. H. B. Henson to be Major; Lieut. J. G. D. Marshall to be Captain; Ensign P. Wilton to be Lieutenant.

4th: Lieut. W. E. F. O'Brien to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Fane to be Lieutenant. 16th: Lieut. C. Perrin to be Captain; Ensign G. J. T. Duesbury to be Lieutenant.

68th: Lieut. C. U. Shuttleworth to be Captain; Ensign E. R. F. Vickers to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Lieut. T. C. H. Best to be Captain; Ensign R. J. Upton to be Lieutenant.

72nd: Lieut. W. E. Scott to be Captain; Ensign L. D. McDonald to be Lieutenant. 80th: Lieut. F. Miller to be Captain; Ensign H. H. St. Leger to be Lieutenant.

81st: Lieut. F. B. de Vere Lane to be Captain; Ensign H. R. Floyd to be Lieutenant. 3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. H. C. Watson to be Captain; Ensign E. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.

Brevet: Brevet Lieut. Col. Robinson, A. T. Rice, F. Wigston, W. H. Gillman, I. Foster to be Colonel in the Army; Brevet Majors G. H. Blythe, H. T. Bowden to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captains L. E. Wood, J. O. Wright; C. Duperier, H. Mackay, to be Majors in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.

1st Life Guards: Lieut. H. Viscount Elmley to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. D. Magnus to be Lieutenant; M. W. Viscount Powerscourt to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

2nd: Veterinary Surgeon J. Legue to be Veterinary Surgeon. 3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Macquie to be Paymaster.

4th: Brevet Major A. Low to be Major; Lieut. H. B. Adlington to be Captain; Cornet F. W. Martin to be Lieutenant; Cornet C. A. G. Brown to be Lieutenant.

8th: Lieut. and Adjutant E. Soagar to be Captain; Cornet K. R. Glyn to be Lieutenant; Regimental Sergeant-Major R. Harding to be Cornet; Cornet R. Harding to be Adjutant.

9th: Cornet W. C. Gordon to be Lieutenant. 18th: Lieutenant P. S. Smith to be Captain; Cornet F. D. Maclean to be Lieutenant.

16th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. E. Reader to be Captain; Cornet E. O. V. Haidane to be Lieutenant; W. H. B. Basmah to be Cornet; Lieut. H. T. Clements to be Adjutant.

17th: Lieut. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant J. Chadwick to be the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet S. G. H. Leith, Bart., to be Lieutenant; Cornet G. O. Wombwell to be Lieutenant; G. H. L. Boynton and W. D. N. Lowe to be Cornets.

Breaders: Lieut. and Adjutant H. E. Montrose to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensigns and Lieuts. A. Viscount Balgonie, G. N. Stuart, Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., to be Lieutenants and Captains. W. L. S. Buck to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieuts. and Capt. W. G. Dawkins and C. W. Strong to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels. Ensign and Lieut. A. J. Fremantle to be Lieutenant and Captain.

9th: Acting Assist. Surg. J. C. Johnson to be Assistant-Surgeon. 14th: Acting Assist. Surg. J. M. Hyde to be Assistant-Surgeon.

26th: M. Robinson to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. J. O'Brien to be Captain; Ensigns J. P. Campbell and A. J. Austin to be Lieutenants.

34th: Acting Assist. Surg. E. M. Vrench to be Assistant-Surgeon. 35th: Acting Assist. Surg. G. W. Sparke to be Assistant-Surgeon.

40th: Acting A. Lieut. Surg. R. W. Macaulay to be Assistant-Surgeon. 49th: Brevet-Major J. T. Grant and Capt. W. H. C. Baddley to be Majors; Lieuts. J. Masson and J. W. Dewar to be Captains; Ensigns C. Fitzgibbon and G. K. Chaffield to be Lieutenants; H. G. Rogers to be Ensign.

5th: Lieut. H. E. Bayly to be Captain; Ensign D. Beeham to be Lieutenant; J. W. Hughes to be Ensign.

62nd: Acting Assist. Surg. S. Alder to be Assistant-Surgeon. 68th: Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. Macbeth to be Major; Lieut. J. Cassidy to be Captain; Ensigns A. H. Tucker and J. Marshall to be Lieutenants.

72nd: Major R. P. Sharp to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. Parke to be Major; Lieuts. C. F. Martin and R. D. Buchanan to be Captains; Lieut. H. C. Cherry to be Captain; First Lieut. the Hon. L. A. Adlington to be second Captain; Second Lieut. P. H. Sandilands to be First Lieutenant.

77th: Ensigns C. E. Knight and E. M. Long to be Lieutenants; A. C. Croker and H. F. L. Brown to be Ensigns.

82nd: Lieut. R. Maule to be Adjutant; Acting Assist. Surg. F. G. Poulton to be Assistant-Surgeon.

90th: Ensign R. H. Evans to be Lieutenant. 11th: Brevet Lieut. M. W. L. Coast to be Paymaster.

12th: Capt. C. Ensign G. Clarke to be Lieutenant; J. T. W. Andrews to be Ensign. 13th: Capt. C. Ensign G. Clarke to be Lieutenant; J. T. W. Andrews to be Ensign.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—F. G. Poulton, F. H. Macfadin, W. F. Cullen, A. Spittal, M.D., T. Mies A. L. Maraden, and W. C. Roe to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

STAFF.—Major-Gen. G. A. Vethurall to be Adjutant-General to the Forces; Major-Gen. J. Simon to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces; Capt. J. A. Logan to be Assistant-Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Vet. Surg. A. H. Cherry to be Veterinary Surgeon on the staff of the Army serving under the command of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—NOV. 28.

Royal Artillery: First Lieut. W. D. Galle to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. N. H. Harris to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. C. E. Oldershaw to be second Captain; Second Lieut. O. Carr to be First Lieutenant; Lieut. Col. W. B. Ingilly to be Colonel; Brevet-Major E. W. Crofton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. J. C. Childe to be Captain; First Lieut. N. O. S. Turner to be Second Captain; Second Lieut. H. W. Briscoe to be First Lieutenant; Second Capt. G. V. Johnson to be Captain; First Lieut. A. Y. Earle to be second Captain; Second Lieut. P. G. Martin to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. A. P. Conant to be Captain; First Lieut. the Hon. L. A. Adlington to be second Captain; Second Lieut. P. H. Sandilands to be First Lieutenant.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 28.

BREVET.

With reference to her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th September, 1854, the following Promotions are to take place:

Royal Marine: Lieut. Gen. W. Treemehorne, K.H.; E. Nicols, to be General.

The undermentioned Officers, who were placed upon the Retired Full Pay previously to her Majesty's Order in Council,

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILE PAVEMENT is a highly durable and decorative substitute for ordinary flooring and their perishable oil-cloth coverings, for Entrances Halls, Reception Rooms, Corridors, etc. It is used by the Messrs. Maw & Co., Manufacturers, 183, Fleet-street, London.



POSITION OF THE ALLIED FORCES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

(See the Plan upon the preceding Page.)

On the preceding page we give a Map of Sebastopol, and the Position of the Besieging Army before it; showing all the works constructed up to the date of the latest accounts from the Crimea. In what remarks we have to make upon the subject, we shall at present confine ourselves to what concerns the defensive works of the besiegers. The fortifications of the town itself, and the batteries of attack set up against it by the Allies, have already been sufficiently described at various times, and their nature and position will be easily understood on an inspection of the Map.

The severe and costly battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and the approach of winter—which will necessarily delay, if not temporarily stop the active siege operations of the Allies—pointed out the necessity of putting the Camp of the latter into an efficient state of defence, by means of complete lines of circumvallation. Before proceeding to the examination of these works, we will pause, to investigate upon the Map the purpose and scope of the operations intended by the Russian, on the two occasions above referred to, and the extent of defensive works with which the Allies were then prepared to receive them. The object of the two attacks was very different. That of Balaklava was to take the Allied armies in the rear, and cut off their communications with the sea at Balaklava. The low range of heights which commanded this important position was protected only by three or four redoubts, which will easily be discovered on the Map, which had been hastily constructed, and were garrisoned by Turkish troops. How sudden was the attack, how the Turkish soldiers fled from their assailants after a vain resistance in the first redoubt, how the brave 93rd came gallantly to the rescue, and how the defeat of the assailants was completed by the irresistible charges of our cavalry, heavy and light—the Chasseurs d'Afrique coming just in time to support the latter after a brilliant exploit which they had pushed too far—were facts well known to all our readers. The effect was to prove to the enemy that they had no chance of taking any advantage of us in that quarter.

The battle of Inkerman was fought upon different ground, and with a different object on the part of the assailants. Now, it was not to take the Allies in the rear; but to attack and "pound" them in their right flank—an operation which, if successfully carried out, would probably have ended in the rout and destruction of the whole Allied army. The attack in this case was made upon the heights of the Tchernaya, which overlook the Valley of the Inkerman, and immediately in face of the camp of the enemy. Those heights—so steep, and covered with thick, stunted wood—were (contrary to the opinion of Sir De Lacy Evans, whose division, the Second, occupied this position) considered so well defended by nature as to render artificial works of defence almost unnecessary. The result most disastrously disproved these impressions; and there can be little doubt that if these heights had been properly scarped (that is, their faces cut down so as to present a wall-like front), and their crests crowned with intrenchments and batteries, the attack would never have been attempted, which ended in such fearful loss, and which was within an ace—within the length of a British bayonet, wielded by British "plack"—of ending in complete disaster. Let the reader look again upon the Map at this ever-memorable point, and consider what the consequence would have been, if the thickly-massed tens of thousands of the Czár, whom we kept at bay in the narrow gorge of the Tchernaya (as was done of old by the Spartans, in the pass of Thermopylae), had prevailed against our stout little band of heroes, and, rushing over the bodies, had deployed over the plateau whereon we established our camp; taking our batteries, both those of siege and of defence, in the rear. In spite of all the desperate energy of men brave to the heart's core, there could have been but one solution of the problem.

To return to the works, however, as they are; and with a view to the future. At the extreme right of the Camp, opposite the position of the Second Division, and the site of the battle of Inkerman, just spoken of, at about 200 feet from the top of the height, is a Sand-bag Battery, intended for two guns, which it appears had not been mounted at the time of the battle in question, in consequence of Sir De Lacy Evans considering that they would only invite attack, and would be certain to be taken, unconnected as they would have been by any line of defence. In this opinion the gallant General was probably right; it being an unfailing maxim in field defences, that works are worse than useless which may not reasonably be expected to hold out against a sudden assault by any probable amount of attacking force; and another, that a single gun should never, and a pair of guns rarely, be used, unless well supported. As it is, however, this objection will be obviated for the future. Immediately after the sad but glorious day of Inkerman, the engineers of the besieging army were set to work to fortify the Camp with a complete line of intrenchments. These intrenched works, covering the crest of a range of hills, varying from 600 to 1200 feet in height, the latter being deeply scarped wherever occasion requires; with advanced works, in the shape of redans—one of which will be observed in face of the Woronzoff road; and with redoubts at all the more important and commanding points, the whole being supplied with sufficient matériel, and sufficiently garrisoned, may, we think, be considered next to impregnable; such at least as to enable the Allied army to keep their position until, strengthened with ample reinforcements (making their number not less than 200,000 men), they may be in a condition again actively, and for the first time efficiently, to besiege the neighbouring stronghold of the common enemy. When this time arrives the course of operations will commence by returning the compliment of the day of Inkerman; attacking the Russians on their extreme left, turning their position in the valley of the Inkerman, and then, extending our line along the north side of the plain to the sea, thus effecting its complete investment.

It is but proper to add, however, that in this sanguine view of the case we are not borne out by the weight of authority, or by the average experience of the past; "for we know by experience," says Simes ("Portable Military Library"), quoting "a celebrated author," whom, however, he omits to name, "that scarce any intrenched camp was ever attacked without being forced. And it was so with the ancients, as well as among the moderns." The reason of this superiority of the attack over the defence, and which is generally true, is the same which applies in sieges and other similar operations, namely, that the assailants have the choice of time and place for the attack; thus keeping the besieged always on the alert, and wearing them out with watching; that their numbers and the scheme of their attack are always matters of uncertainty to the defenders, even during the progress of the conflict; added to which, that the moral as well as physical influence which must affect men rushing boldly and confidently to the assault, gives a momentum to their attacking force, which is not to be expected in a similar body of men waiting for, and resisting, attack.

There are many occasions, however, in which it is indisputably necessary to intrench; and, on these occasions, to quote again from the author last cited, he "should at least endeavour to take post in such a manner as to leave the enemy no inclination to attack him. It was thus Fabius, styled the shield of the Roman; and the case is parallel in some respects to that now engaging our attention on the Crimea, conceived to stop the progress of Hannibal, and give his country time to recover her strength after all the blows she had received. He avoided the plains, and encamped always on heights, to avoid coming to battle, and to wear down the Carthaginians to nothing, merely by the length of the war. This was conduct could not but succeed against an adversary very superior to the Romans in cavalry, but the reverse in infantry. Was it not for this circumstance, all the prudent Fabius was master of would not perhaps have been sufficient to prevent his being forced in some one or other of his posts. But Hannibal knew that the command of the Roman army was incessantly passing from one hand to another. He still hoped, by means of some stratagems, to be able to draw the Romans into the open country, and would not hazard an attack in which his army might be ruined. Such reasons as these, or others equivalent to them, will ever be sufficient to secure a strongly intrenched camp against any assault." We may add that, in many essential particulars, the present position of the Allied Camp has infinitely the advantage over that which they would have occupied to the north of Sebastopol, if the first intention of the Commanders—from which they were prevented by the obstructions thrown down in the Katscha river—had been carried out. The present Camp is situated high, limited in extent and in the circumference to be guarded, compact, and safe against attack in the rear.

In a future Number we intend giving a description of the various kinds of field-works, as breastworks, redans, redoubts, &c.; the materials of which they are constructed and strengthened, as fascines, fraises, abatis, trunks de loups, &c.; their method of construction; and the operations in their attack and defence; with numerous Engravings of the subjects.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE.")

War Department, Dec. 2, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 11, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—When, on the 8th instant, I reported the gallant and successful repulse of the very formidable attack made upon the position occupied by our troops above the ruins of Inkerman, I stated that I would, in a subsequent despatch, lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose conduct upon the occasion had been brought to my notice. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reports most favourably of the exertions of Colonel the Hon. George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Reynardson, of the Grenadier Guards; and Colonel Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; as well as of Colonel Cunynghame, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant-Colonel Browning, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon. Percy Fielding, Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General, who was severely wounded; and of Captain Butler, Deputy-Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately killed; and here I may pause to mention that he was the brother of Captain Butler, who so distinguished himself at Silistria, and fell just before the siege was raised.

The Duke of Cambridge likewise recommends Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the field batteries of the First Division, which were admirably served by Captains Paynter and Woodhouse, Captain Hamlyn, of the Royal Artillery, acting as staff-officer to that branch of the service; Captain Ellison, the Brigade-Major to the Guards; and Major the Honourable James Macdonald (whose conduct particularly attracted my attention), and the other officers of his personal staff.

His Royal Highness speaks also in the highest terms of the spirited exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, of the 7th Hussars, who, at a critical moment, rallied a few men, which enabled them to hold the ground till reinforced.

In the Second Division, which, as I have already informed your Grace, received the first attack, and was engaged throughout the day, the officers whose names I have to bring forward are very numerous.

Those who commanded the regiments of which it is composed were, without exception, either killed or wounded; and, in many instances, those who succeeded were wounded. Major-General Pennefather commands them highly. Colonel Warren, of the 56th, in command of the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, 55th, who succeeded to it on the former being wounded, and was himself wounded afterwards; Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 50th, and Major Patallo, of the same regiment, who took the command of the regiment when the Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded; Major Champion, 95th Regiment, and Major Hume, of the same corps, who were both wounded, the latter having succeeded the former in the command, and being himself relieved by Captain Davis, when he was obliged to leave the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, who was mortally wounded, and succeeded in the command by Major Raman; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th, who was obliged, when wounded, to relinquish his command to Major Farrer; Major Dalton, of the 49th, who fell at the head of his corps, and was replaced by Major Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, commanding the batteries of the Second Division, under the able direction of Captains Pennycook and Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, the Assistant-Adjutant and Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Captain Thompson, 10th Hussars, and Captain Glasbrook, 49th Regiment, the Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Division; Captains Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade-Majors; Captain Harding, Aide-de-Camp, and the other officers attached to the Major-General's personal staff—one of whom, Captain Allix, the First Aide-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and a most promising officer, was unfortunately killed.

The Third Division was only partially engaged; but having been actively employed in all the siege operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England avails himself of the opportunity to mention, in terms of high approbation, the staff officers and the officers in command of regiments, and has drawn my attention to the services of Major Wood, Assistant-Adjutant-General; the Honourable Major Colborne, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Captain Wortley, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Bell, of the Royal Regiment; Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, of the 44th; Lieutenant-Colonel Loath, of the 38th; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th Regiments; Major the Hon. A. Hope, of the 60th Regiment, Captain Daniell, of the 38th, Brigade-Majors; and Captain Edward Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards, his Aide-de-Camp.

The superior officers of the Fourth Division, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart and Brigadier-General Goldie, having fallen, and the survivor, Brigadier-General Torrens, having been severely wounded, I take upon myself to recommend the surviving officers of the staff, viz., Colonel Wyndham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Hugh Smith, 3rd Foot, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Maitland, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, who is wounded; and Captain Street, 57th Regiment, and Lieutenant Torrens, 23rd Regiment, Brigade-Majors; and I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, should have fallen. He had served on the staff with the late Sir George Cathcart at the Cape, and had accompanied him to this country in the capacity of Assistant-Adjutant-General; and he was remarkable for his intelligence, gallantry, and zeal.

I would likewise beg to solicit your Grace's attention to the services of Colonel Horn, who commanded the 20th, and came out of action the senior officer of the division; Captain Ingalls, commanding 57th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, commanding the 68th Regiment, who was severely wounded; and Captain Dallas, commanding detachment of the 46th; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 21st, who was wounded; of Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, who unfortunately fell at the head of the 63rd, and was succeeded in the command by Major the Hon. Robert Dalzell; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade; of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wood, the senior officer of the Artillery of the Division; and Major Townend, of the Artillery, who was unfortunately killed. He was considered a most valuable officer, and was ably succeeded by Captain Hote. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell would have commanded the 57th, but he was on duty in the trenches.

The officers of the Light Division whose services have been brought to my notice by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was obliged, by a wound in his arm, to quit the field before the action terminated; and by Major-General Codrington, who succeeded him in the command; are—Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Major Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the same regiment, who was commanding in a battery—and, though desperately wounded, behaved with the utmost gallantry and composure; Major Bunbury, of the 23rd, who replaced him in command; Brevet-Major Mundy, commanding the 33rd; Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th, who was employed in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferies, commanding the portion of that regiment which was in the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, commanding the 77th; Majors Stratton and Dixon, of the same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, of the 19th, on duty in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Captain Ellington, of the Rifle Brigade; and Captain Hopkins, commanding a detachment of Royal Marines, which had been brought up to replace a wing of the Rifle Brigade that had been sent down to Balaklava, and fully maintained the reputation of that distinguished corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain Morris, commanding the battery attached to the Division; Colonel Sullivan, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captain Hallowell, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captain Macdonell and the other officers of the Lieutenant-General's personal staff; Lieutenant the Hon. H. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Codrington; and Brigadier-General Butler's Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant the Hon. H. Clifford, whose conduct is represented to have been peculiarly conspicuous; Captains Mackenzie and Glyn, the Brigade-Majors of the Division.

It is due to the principal medical officers of the several divisions—Drs. Alexander, Cruickshank, Forest Linton, and Hamfrey—to report that their able exertions have been strongly represented to me, and deserve to be most honourably mentioned; and the arrangements of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, for the care of the wounded, merit the expression of my entire approbation.

Lieut.-Colonel Gambler, of the Royal Artillery, who had the command of the Artillery in the trenches during the siege, a duty which he discharged to my perfect satisfaction, was, I regret to say, unfortunately wounded, when moving up with the two 18-pounders which I had cr-

dered to be brought to the right of the Second Division; and I have great pleasure in speaking in terms of high eulogy of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who had charge of those guns, Captain D'Aguiar, and the officers and men who worked them; they performed under Lieut.-Colonel Dickson's directions the most effective service, notwithstanding that they had a very heavy fire upon them, and that their loss in consequence was very severe, seventeen men having been either killed or wounded, and one officer wounded.

I derived, as upon every other occasion, the most able and effective assistance from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Estcourt and Brigadier-General Airey, and their assistants, Major the Honourable W. Fakenham and Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable A. Gordon, and the officers of their departments; and from the Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Steele, Lieut.-Colonel Poulett Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff; and I feel deeply indebted to Lieut.-General Sir John Bargoynne for the constancy with which he applies himself to the discharge of his arduous duties, and the benefit I derive from his advice and assistance; as well as to Captain Gordon, Commanding Royal Engineers, Captain Chapman, and the officers of that corps; and to Major Ayle, the Hon. Captain Gage, Captain Fortescue, the Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery, to the command of which Lieut.-Colonel Dacres has succeeded by the lamented death of Brigadier-General Strangways, whose Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, I would also bring to your Grace's notice.

I profit by this opportunity to render justice to two officers whom I omitted to mention in my despatch of the 28th September.

The one, Captain Maude, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has since been badly wounded, distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, as I myself observed; the other, Captain W. Pitcairn Campbell, became the senior officer of the 23rd Regiment when Lieutenant-Colonel Chester was killed; and, though severely wounded, could hardly be persuaded to quit the field.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

War-office, Dec. 2, 1854.

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Secretary-at-War, has received no list of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates in the forces under the command of Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., at the battle of Inkerman; and it appears that no such lists can be forwarded to England until after the next or following mail, in consequence of the great difficulty existing in obtaining complete and corrected lists from the several regiments of the army in the Crimea.

The following General Orders have been issued from Lord Raglan's headquarters:—

The Commander of the Forces has reason to think that the advanced sentries are not sufficiently quick in stopping those who approach them from the enemy's side, or in firing upon those who do not answer them in a satisfactory manner.

Men, both on foot and on horseback, have come up close to the sentries, and have been permitted to turn away without being questioned or fired upon.

The only persons who may be permitted to approach them from the enemy's side are deserters and flags of truce; but these must be made to halt, and not allowed to come forward until a party from the picket has arrived to receive them.

When patrols go out in front, or officers go forward to reconnoitre, notices should be given to the sentries, and all this should be fully explained to them when they are posted.

From the following order, published by Lord Raglan, we may suppose that some arrangement has been come to by Prince Menschikoff, which will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of the inhuman proceedings referred to.

GENERAL ORDER.

October 11.

When burying the dead, if the party so employed will hoist a black flag, the enemy will not fire on the party.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the East has addressed to the Minister of War the two following reports, which he has received from Generals Forey and Bosquet, commanding the French troops engaged on the 6th of November, at the battle of Inkerman:—

ARMY OF THE EAST.—CORPS DE SIEGE.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 7.

Mon Général,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the 6th of November, at nine o'clock in the morning, the left of our attack against Sebastopol was assailed by a Russian column, composed of four battalions forming the Regiment of Minsk, one battalion of the regiment of Wolynsk, and of a certain number of volunteers who joined them. This column, 5000 strong, supported by a battery of artillery, left the city by the bastion of the Quarantine, and proceeded along the ravine situated on the left of our lines. Its march, favoured by a thick mist, could not be immediately arrested, and it threw its force upon the batteries Nos. 1 and 2, which it reached. The occupants of these batteries having been compelled to retire towards the battalions of the 39th and the 19th Regiments of the line, and upon four companies of the Foreign Legion charged with the defence of the trenches. These battalions, or portions of battalions, were also compelled to retire before the efforts of the Russian column, but they vigorously resumed the offensive, when two companies of the 19th Battalion of Chasseurs, in reserve at Clocheton, and four companies of the Foreign Legion, from the building of the Carrières, arrived at the scene of the conflict.

The General de la Motte Rouge, who occupied his post at the trench in the first parallel, rapidly advanced with some companies of the 20th Light Infantry upon the points attacked. When he reached the batteries Nos. 1 and 2, they were already abandoned by the enemy, who was thrown back upon the opposite side of the ravine, at a little distance from the trench. Encouraged by the General, our soldiers advanced with ardour beyond the first line of defence, pursuing the enemy, and subjecting him to a murderous fire. They stopped themselves at the height of the building called, "Du Rivage," taking up a position behind the walls, whence they continued their fire.

While these events were going on, and at the first report of the *russillade*, I mounted my horse and adopted the following dispositions:—I ordered General de Lormel to proceed directly upon the burnt house, and General d'Aurelle to march in advance of his front along the Sebastopol road, which borders the sea.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon was instructed to hold his division under arms, and it advanced as far as the Maison du Clocheton to support my right, while an effort was being made on the left.

Levaillant's division, having taken the place of the brigades of Lormel and of Aurelle, at the moment of their departure, went in advance of their front in columns by brigades. General Levaillant placed himself at 500 metres behind this line, to judge of the moment when his aid would be necessary.

I placed myself at the head of the 5th Battalion of Chasseurs, and of my Artillery, and I followed the ravine of Carrière perpendicular to the Sebastopol road, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy in case he should have advanced beyond the batteries Nos. 1 and No. 2. Such were the general dispositions which I took to put myself in a condition to be prepared for every event on the side of the *corps de siege*. I was briskly attacked; I heard the fire in the direction of Inkerman; I knew that you were then smartly engaged; but, not being able to judge from what side the most violent effort would be made, I felt bound to advance to the combat with my first lines, supported by the whole of my reserves.

The brigade of Lormel, carried away by indescribable ardour for their chief, bore down the enemy before them as soon as they met. Two battalions of the 16th Regiment of the Line furiously pursued the Russians, who retired in disorder. It was then that General de la Motte Rouge, perceiving General de Lormel arrive on the height of the Quarantine where he was in position, followed him in his movement of offence. Our troops, stimulated by the ardour of success, very nearly reached the walls of the fortress, impelling before them the mass of Russians; while the section of Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant de la Motte, poured upon them a shower of shells and balls.

I had taken position, with the five battalions of Chasseurs, on the right flank of General de la Motte Rouge, and on the height of the Quarantine. Thinking that the pursuit of the enemy was carried much too far, I sent the Chef d'Ecadron Dauvergne and le Capitaine d'Etat-Major Colson, to bear orders to the Generals to retire immediately. There was much difficulty in effecting this movement, so great was the ardour of the chiefs and the soldiers. The retirement was supported by the position which I occupied on the right, with the five battalions of the Chasseurs, in the centre by the rest of the brigade of Lormel *echelonnée*, and on the left by General d'Aurelle. This general officer had inclined towards the sea-shore, and had taken by main force, in the midst of a mass of projectiles discharged from the bastions of the town, the buildings of the Quarantine, which he occupied with the first battalion of the 74th Regiment of the line. He had left in second line, in a dominant position, Colonel Beuret with two battalions ready for any event. The occupation of this building was very useful. It protected effectually the retreat of the brigade of Lormel, and I cannot too much approve of this disposition.

General d'Aurelle, for it put an end to the desperate *fusillade* by the Russians, who, having been brought again in advance, bordered anew the opposite (the north) side of the Bay of the Quarantine. The fire of the 74th Regiment, directed with certain aim, forced them to retreat a second

time, and to retire into the fortress. It was upon the opposite side (the north) that I wished to arrest the pursuit of the enemy, if, impelled by a warlike ardour, which I deplore, the brave General de Lourmel had not led his troops beyond. In this pursuit, seriously wounded by a ball which traversed his chest, he gave up the command to Colonel Niel, who was obliged to effect a retreat under an extremely violent fire of all the batteries of the place, a movement which did not terminate until they reached the back of the ravine of the Quarantine.

Our losses have been very considerable; but I do not believe I am far from the truth in calculating at about 1200 the number of the Russians killed or placed *hors de combat*.

The enemy obtained no advantage in compensation for his losses; for our trenches are intact, and of the eight guns spiked, six renewed their fire immediately, and the other two did so to-day.

I cannot give too much praise to the troops engaged on the 5th of November. I was most completely supported by every one—generals, officers, and soldiers. The officers of my staff, from the commencement of the siege, and in particular during the day of the 5th, have never ceased to distinguish themselves by their bravery and *sang froid*. General d'Aurelle exhibited a high degree of military intelligence during this day. General Lourmel—who, though wounded very seriously, did not give up his command until his strength was exhausted—has been the admiration of all. He has succumbed to me. The army loses in him a General whose chivalrous bravery knew no obstacle, and a chief for whom there seemed to be reserved a high destiny.

You will remark, General, by the number of officers put *hors de combat*, that they were the special object of the fire of the enemy. The French officers, proud of their position, do not disguise their rank, like the enemy, under the *capote* of the soldier. I am, with respect, &c.,

The General Commanding the Corps de Siège, FOREY.

ARMY OF THE EAST—CORPS OF OBSERVATION.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 7, 1854.

At the break of day, on the 5th of November, the enemy showed themselves in position upon three points of our lines, namely—1. Upon this side of the bridges of Inkerman, opposite the right of the English. 2. In the plain of the Tchernaia, menacing the English redoubt. 3. In face of the Telegraph. They had occupied these positions under cover of the night and of a thick fog, and they opened their fire about half-past six o'clock, before Inkerman, and before the Telegraph.

I ordered the whole Corps of Observation under arms, and I went myself beyond the mill. General Bourbaki followed me with a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, a battalion of the 6th Regiment of the Line, four companies of the Foot Chasseurs, and two Horse Batteries. I there met the two English Generals, Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart, together. I offered them my aid, informing them that I was followed by the troops which I have just mentioned, and by others which I could withdraw from the lines, if the serious attack should occur in front of the English. They thanked me, and assured me that they had at that moment reserves; but that they had no one towards the right in rear of the English redoubt, and they begged me to secure them at that point, which I at once did. I then went to ascertain for myself what would be the effect of the two attacks by the Tchernaia and the plain of Balaclava in face of the Telegraph. They were evidently false attacks.

I was examining the nature of the threatened attack in face of the Telegraph, when some English officers came to inform me that the fire had become serious on their right. Colonel Styll especially gave me excellent information, and I instantly caused General Bourbaki to proceed towards the English right. At the same time I gave orders that a battalion of Zouaves and a battalion of Algerine Tirailleurs to march in the same direction. Finally, a little after, General Antemarre received instructions to march towards the same attack with a battalion of Zouaves and the two battalions of the 50th.

The two battalions of the Second Division had been directed, since the break of day, upon the Telegraph; I sent one of them to the English right, in order that they might join the two horse-batteries already in motion.

I rejoined the troops led by General Bourbaki as they were about to form in line. All the ground in front of the English right was unoccupied, having no one upon it but the guard, who preceded by a distance of twenty paces the first row of tents. I did not hesitate to push my two battalions in advance, with the four companies of Foot Chasseurs, who charged the enemy with extreme bravery, and very nearly reached the small advanced redoubt on the right. Upon the arrival of the battalion of Zouaves (Dubos commanding), and the Algerine Tirailleurs, I made a fresh charge, and continued it as far as the crest which commands the ravine of the road.

I reckoned that the English would be able to support my left beyond the road, but they were prevented from doing so. The enemy turned my left by the road, and for a moment I was, I may say, surrounded. The Zouaves of the Commandant Dubos took the heads of the columns, which turned us, in the rear, and completely stopped them. It became necessary for me to reform my line for a moment, in order to resume the charge, which this time also succeeded in a marvellous manner. But the enemy, crushed by the fire of British artillery and of the French artillery, which I had caused to assemble on the crest in rear of my left, at length offered no further resistance, except while flying.

In these encounters with the bayonet, our field of battle was covered with dead; it was a real butchery; several officers had their horses killed under them. The 7th Light Infantry, commanded by Chef de Bataillon Valser, showed an ardent and brilliant courage, which merits particular notice, as likewise the skill and enthusiasm of the Foot Chasseurs of the 3rd Battalion. The battalion of the 6th Regiment of the Line charged most brilliantly; and well revenged the death of their brave Colonel, M. de Camas, who fell amid the ranks of the enemy. The battalion of Zouaves, commanded by Dubos, manoeuvred with that intelligence and bravery at every turn which is never disturbed, even when surrounded by the enemy. The Algerine Tirailleurs leaped as agile as panthers through the brushwood. This day does them honour, and likewise their Colonel, De Wimpfen. The other battalion of Zouaves, and the two battalions of the 50th, gave us vigorous support, without having occasion to charge the enemy.

During this combat the two horse-batteries (under Commandant La Bousmiers), and the battery of the Second Division (directed by Commandant De Larrel, who maintained a fierce duel with the Russian artillery, which was composed of 24 and 35-pounders in position, and of a considerable number of field-pieces. Our batteries, aided by an English battery of 9-pounders, had the honour of extinguishing the Russian fire, and reducing it absolutely to silence. This combat of artillery was directed by the brave Colonel Forey, who rendered me during this day the greatest services.

Finally, at the moment when the Russian fire was extinguished I caused to be led to the last crest a divisional battery supported by two battalions, which covered with shells and balls the bridge of Inkerman, over which the Russian troops rushed in great disorder, and we had the pleasure of seeing them fly in a complete rout. But this rout was protected by the marshes of Inkerman, which we unfortunately could not traverse, for otherwise our cavalry would have ended the day gloriously.

The Brigade of General Moret, arriving in second reserve, had no occasion to act. It, however, experienced losses by the cannon-balls of the enemy, fired from pieces having an extreme range.

Before the Telegraph we had only one cannonade without wounded, but I feel real pleasure in here expressing how much the detachment of Marines, under Captain de Cautens, served those excellent 30-pounders, which kept the enemy's line very distant, and caused them to experience a severe loss.

I have thanked the Generals d'Antemarre and Bourbaki, who so valiantly headed their troops; and Colonel de Cissay, my Chef-d'Etat-Major, who has most energetically aided me. I wish I could mention all the brave men who so well fought at Inkerman—but this would be to name every one.

The General of Division commanding the Corps of Observation,

BOSQUET.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE PACIFIC.

We have been favoured by the Admiralty with the following despatches:—

"H.M.S. *Pique*, Sept. 19, 1854.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for their Lordships' information, copies of letters addressed to Captain Frederick, of H.M.S. *Amphitrite*.

"These copies will be forwarded in the event of a mail leaving San Francisco during Captain Frederick's absence from that place.—I have, &c., (Signed) F. W. E. NICHOLSON, Captain.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty."

(Enclosure.)

"H.M.S. *President*, Petropaulovski, Aug. 30, 1854.

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to report to you officially the death of Admiral Price, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, which took place at 4.30 p.m. this day.—I have, &c., (Signed) R. BURRIDGE, Captain.

"To Captain Sir F. Nicholson, Bart., &c."

RETURN OF OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, ON BOARD H.M.S. SHIPS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BATTERIES AND TOWN OF PETROPOLSKOY, THE 4TH SEPT., 1854:—

Pique.—Lieut. A. Bland, slightly wounded; G. Robinson, mate, slightly wounded; L. Chichester, midshipman, slightly wounded; Lieut. E. M. Callum, R.M., slightly wounded; 1st Lieut. W. H. Clements, R.M., severely wounded. Seamen: 8 killed or missing, 5 dangerously wounded, 5 severely wounded, 4 slightly wounded. Marines: 4 killed or missing, 2 dangerously wounded, 5 severely wounded, 1 slightly wounded. Total: 12 killed or missing, 7 dangerously wounded, 11 severely wounded, 9 slightly wounded.

President.—Captain C. A. Parker, R.M., killed or missing; Lieut. E. H. Howard, wounded severely; Lieut. G. Palmer, wounded severely; Lieut. W. G. Morgan, wounded slightly. Seamen: 5 killed or missing, 2 wounded dangerously, 14 wounded severely, 4 wounded slightly. Marines: 8 killed or missing, 10 wounded severely, 4 wounded slightly. Total: 11 killed or missing, 2 wounded dangerously, 28 wounded severely, 9 wounded slightly.

Virago.—T. Whitlock, boatswain, wounded severely. Seamen: 1 killed or missing, 2 wounded severely, 7 wounded slightly. Marines: 2 killed or missing, 3 wounded dangerously, 1 wounded slightly. Total: 3 killed or missing, 3 dangerously wounded, 4 severely wounded, 8 slightly wounded.—18.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, ON BOARD THE FRENCH SQUADRON, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, AND 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1854, AT PETROPOLSKOY:—

Forté.—Damesell, midshipman, a lightly wounded. Seamen: 1 died on board, 1 dangerously wounded, 5 slightly wounded. Total: 1 died on board, 1 dangerously wounded, 5 slightly wounded.

4TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Forté.—Seamen: 7 left on shore, 1 died on board, 16 wounded dangerously, 4 slightly wounded.

Eurydice.—Lefebvre, Lieutenant, left on shore; Bourassot, Lieutenant, died on board; D'Almeida, midshipman, dangerously wounded; Gignel des Fouches, mate, dangerously wounded; Coste, midshipman, dangerously wounded; Gagnier, surgeon, dangerously wounded. Seamen: 8 left on shore, 7 dangerously wounded, 10 slightly wounded. Total: 16 left on shore, 1 died on board, 11 dangerously wounded, 10 slightly wounded.

Oblique.—D'Journal, mate, slightly wounded; Gignel des Fouches, mate, left on shore; Lefebvre, midshipman, slightly wounded. Seamen: 6 left on shore, 1 died on board, 10 dangerously wounded, 16 slightly wounded. Total: 22 left on shore, 4 died on board, 25 dangerously wounded, 38 slightly wounded.—102.

(Translation.)

Frégate la *Forté*, Sept. 6, 1854.

M. le Commandant.—If the disembarkment has not been fortunate, it is owing to difficulties of the soil; and if our men have been obliged to re-embark, we have at least acquired the certainty that the two nations can depend on each other, and that, if circumstances place us in the presence of the enemy, our efforts will be crowned with success.

Our crews, little accustomed to fight on shore, showed great ardour. Receive, M. le Commandant, my acknowledgments, and transmit them to your captains, officers, and men; and I shall be happy to inform the Government of the courage, the discipline, and the devotion which they showed.

F. PONTES,

Rear-Admiral in Command of the French Naval Forces.

H.M.S. Ship *Pique*, Petropaulovski, Sept. 6, 1854.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to address me, in which you mention in high terms the conduct of our men while engaged on shore with the enemy.

Allow me, sir, to convey to you the heartfelt thanks of every officer and man in the British squadron for the expression of your good opinion.

I hear from all quarters the highest praise of the ardent courage of your men while advancing, and of their coolness and discipline during the retreat—remarkable qualities in seamen, who are, as you truly observe, unaccustomed to shore operations.

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sympathy for the losses sustained among the officers and men of your squadron.—I have, &c., (Signed) F. W. E. NICHOLSON,

Captain and Senior Officer.

To F. Pontes, Rear-Admiral in Command of the French Naval Forces.

A MINUTE-GUN FROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the fourteenth of November, off the steep Crimean coast, As we lay, a mighty leaguer, round about the Russian host; From the southward came a tempest, driving on the shore a-lee— Storm and darkness in the heavens, seething mist upon the sea.

Now brave iron, stoutly welded, in the linked cable chain, Hold for dear old England's honour, hold against the tightening strain; Loud and louder grows the storm-wind—louder still the billows roar; On the "weather" frowns the tempest, on the "lee" a foeman's shore.

Brave old walls of merry England—guardians of our distant home! Lo! the wretched transports parted, reeling past ye through the foam. Billow-tost, but all undaunted—drenched in driving seas and hail, As ye battled with the foeman, so ye battle with the gale.

So the night passed dark and grimly, and on morrow's tardy morn Shattered wreck of noble vessels strewn the Russian beach forlorn. But, upon the sobbing billows—there, majestically grand— Tempest-scarred, but still unconquered—ride the bulwarks of our land.

So, amid the truest sorrow for a loss so full of pain, Let us bless the Hand that spared us—let us hope and work again. England's wealth can well replace all these, and greater losses far; England's honour still is guarded by her stout old dogs of war.

F. NEGUS, Surgeon,

H.M.S. *Stromboli*, Sebastopol.

Nov. 18, 1854.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSARIAT.—Mr. Commissary-General Filder deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in supplying our men with food. The stories which have been circulated respecting the insufficiency and irregularity of the supply of meat, biscuit, and spirits, are base calumnies. No army was ever fed with more punctuality; and no army, I believe, was ever so well fed under such very exceptional circumstances as those in which we are placed. The writers who describe the Southern Crimea as a land flowing with milk and honey, forget that to us it is a forbidden Eden, and that the Cossack stands at the gate to bar our approach. We have eaten up everything edible within the precincts of the little angle of which we maintain possession by force of arms: the hay has been consumed, the vegetables have been consumed, the grapes have been consumed—may, the very leaves have been boiled for food, and the vines used for fuel; the cattle and sheep have been consumed; and we are now masters of a huge camp as sterile as a rock, and from which the last vestige of shrub or tree will soon disappear under the camp-kettle. We are fed by Balaclava alone: thence comes our daily bread. It has to be carried out day by day; and yet no man in this army has ever been without his pound of good biscuit, his pound and a half or pound of good beef or mutton, his quota of coffee, tea, rice, and sugar, or his gill of excellent rum, for any one day, except it has been through his own neglect. We draw our hay, our corn, our beef, our mutton, our biscuits, spirits, and necessities of all kinds from beyond sea. Eupatoria supplies us with cattle and sheep to a moderate extent; but the commissariat of the army depends, as a general rule, on sea carriage. Nevertheless, large as our advantages in the excellence and regularity of the supply of food, the officers and men have had to undergo great privations.—Letter from Balaclava.

HUNTING.

(Continued from Page 475.)

Then roused from sweet slumbers, the lady high born Her palfrey would mount at the sound of the horn, Who championing, opposed his rich trappings in air, And neighed with delight such a burden to bear.—WARBURTON.

OUR two Illustrations—"Stag-hunting in the reign of George II.," and "Fox-hunting in the reign of Victoria I."—convey a better idea than pages of description of the essential difference between the sports of 1700 and 1800.

The stout, plump, coarse-bred horses; the huge hunting-horns; the yeoman prick, with the slow lyme hounds in couples, with which he has marked down the stag for the swifter pack to "force" down;—all speak of the age of slow, stately, scientific hunting, which was carried on in this country under the forms, and with the terms of our Norman conquerors, until the progress of agriculture thinned our forests and exterminated the great herds of deer, which, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, were to be found in all wild and wooded districts between Enfield-chase and their last refuge, Exmoor.

Stag-hunting, after the fashion of the time of George II., is still practised in the German forests; and during the reign of Charles X. in France, we have ourselves seen huntsmen and valets de chasse in the forest of Chantilly, dressed, armed, and horned very much like the figures of our Illustration.

The great French horns, such as Beau Nash had played before him on his triumphal entries into Bath, were not in the olden chase merely ornamental, or employed like the short, straight, silver horn, used with fox-hounds to encourage the pack in woodland hunting, and call them quickly out of cover to a "Tally-ho-away!" It was the privilege of every noble follower of the hunt to use a horn, and to give with it a kind of telegraphic intelligence of the progress of the chase. One set of notes called the sportsman out of bed; another informed him that the game was on foot; others indicated that a red deer, or fallow deer, or wolf, or wild boar, was the chase of the day. An appropriate blast told that the game had taken to the open plain, or was at bay in water, while a chorus of horns celebrated the hollali or death-halloo.

If we may venture to guess, our Artist had Sir Roger de Coverley with the fair widow in his mind, when he drew the subject before us. The scene may be in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, or Devonshire—for wild deer abounded in all those counties in Sir Roger's time. It is to be presumed he hunted them in his youth, before he took to baggies. It is evidently not a Royal or noble hunt, but the establishment of well-estimated country squires. Our Fox-hunting Picture is an average

provincial scene, with more sport and fun than fashion. We should say that Reynard has been dodging them round a big wood for an hour or two, until the whole field has become thoroughly impatient; and, on the welcome sounds of "Tally-ho-away!" a good many are dashing out of the cover and over the post and rails—the gate is locked—at a pace too good to last. The boy on the pony is making tremendous play, and means to go while he can. The young lady, on the other hand, has enjoyed the morning ride to cover, and the excitement and music of the find, and the repeated ringing of the fox round the big wood; she will now discreetly leave her father and brothers to ride to the hounds, and return under charge of the old groom who brought up papa's hunter.

It is odd that, in these days, when so many laborious investigations are made into the history of the manners, customs, and amusements of the English, that so little light has been thrown upon the origin of Fox-hunting. It is quite certain that the fox was not accounted a noble beast of chase before the Revolution of 1688; for Gervase Markham classes the fox with the badger in his "Cavalrie, or that part of Arte wherein is contained the Choise Trayning and Dyeing of Hunting Horses, whether for Pleasure or for Wager. The Third Booke. Printed by Edw. Allde, for Edward White; and are to be sold at his Shop, neare the Little North Door of St. Paul's Church, at the signe of the Gun. 1616." He says:—

"The chase of the foxe or badger, although it be a chase of much more swiftness (than the otter), and is ever kept upon firm ground, yet I cannot allow it for training horses, because for the most part it continues in woody rough grounds, where a horse can neither conveniently make fourth his way nor can head without danger of stubbing. The chase, much better than any of these, is hunting of the bucke or stag, especially if they be not confined within a park or pale, but having liberty to chase their waies, which some huntsmen call 'hunting at force.' When he is at liberty he will break forth his chase into the winde, sometimes four, five, and six miles fourth-right; nay, I have myself followed a stag better than ten miles fourth-right from the place of his rousing to the place of his death, besides all his windings, turnings, and cross passages. The time of the year for these chases is from the middle of May to middle of September." He goes on to say, "which being of all chases the worthiest, and belonging only Princes and men of best quality, there is no horse too good to be employed in such a service; yet the horses which are aptest and best to be employed in this chase is the Barbary jennet, or a light-made English gelding, being of a middle stature." "But to conclude, and come to the chase which is of all chases the best for the purpose whereof we are now entreating; it is the chase of the hare, which is a chase both swift and pleasant, and of long endurance; it is a sport ever readie, equally distributed, as well to the wealthy farmer as the great gentleman. It hath its beginning contrary to the stag and bucke; for it begins at Michaelmas, when they end, and is out of date after April, when they first come into season."

This low estimate of the fox, at that period, is borne out by a speech of Oliver St. John, to the Long Parliament, against Strafford, quoted by Macaulay, in which he declares—"Strafford was to be regarded not as a stag or hare, but as a fox, who was to be snared by any means, and knocked on the head without pity." The same historian relates that red deer were as plentiful on the hills of Hampshire and Gloucestershire, in the reign of Queen Anne, as they are now in the preserved deer forests of the Highlands of Scotland.

When wild deer became scarce, the attention of sportsmen was probably turned to the sporting qualities of the fox by the accident of harriers getting upon the scent of some wanderer in the clattering season, and being led a straight long run. We have more than once met with such accidents on the Devonshire moors, and have known well-bred harriers run clear away from the huntsman, after an outlying fox, over an unrideable country.

Fox-hunting rose into favour with the increase of population attendant on improved agriculture. In a wild woodland country, with earths unstopped, no pack of hounds could fairly run down a fox.

We have found in private records two instances in which packs of hounds, since celebrated, were turned from hare-hounds to fox-hounds. There are, no doubt, many more. The Tarporley, or Cheshire Hunt, was established in 1762 for Hare-hunting, and held its first meeting on the 14th November in that year. "Those that kept harriers brought them in turn." It is ordered by the 8th Rule, "that if no member of the society kept hounds, or that it were inconvenient for masters to bring them, a pack be borrowed at the expense of the society."

The uniform was ordered to be "a blue frock with plain yellow mottled buttons, scarlet velvet cape, and double-breasted flannel waistcoat. The coat sleeve to be cut and turned. A scarlet saddle-cloth, bound singly with blue, and the front of the bridle lapt with scarlet." The third rule contrasts oddly with our modern meets at half-past ten and half-past eleven o'clock:—"The harriers shall not wait for any member after eight o'clock in the morning."

As to drinking, it was ordered "that three collar bumpers be drunk after dinner, and the same after supper; after that every member might do as he pleased in regard to drinking."

By another rule, every member was "to present on his marriage, to each member of the hunt, a pair of well-stitched leather breeches," then costing a guinea a pair.

In 1769, the club commenced Fox-hunting. The uniform was ordered to be changed to "A red coat, unbound, with small frock sleeve, a green velvet cape, and green waistcoat, and that the sleeve have no buttons; in every other form to be like the old uniform; and the red saddle-cloth to be bound with green instead of blue, the fronts of the saddles to remain the same."

At the same time there was an alteration in regard to drinking orders—"That instead of three collar bumpers, only one shall be drunk, except a fox be killed above ground, and then one other collar glass shall be drunk to 'Fox-hunting.' Among the names of the original members in 1762, we recognise many whose descendants have maintained in this generation their ancestral reputation as sportsmen. For instance, Crewe, Mainwaring, Wilbraham, Smith, Barry, Cholmondeley, Stanley, Grosvenor, Townley, Watkin William Wynne, Stanford. But, although the Tarporley Hunt Club has been maintained and thriven through the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria, the pack of hounds, destroyed or removed by various accidents, have been more than once renewed. But the Brocklesby pack has been maintained in the family of the present Earl of Yarborough more than 130 years without break or change of blood; and a written pedigree of the pack has been kept for upwards of 100 years; and it is now the oldest pack in the kingdom. The Cottesmore, which was established before the Brocklesby, has been repeatedly dispersed, and has long passed out of the hands of the family of the Noels—by whom it was first established, as we learn from Gellert, 200 years ago.

By the kindness of Lord Yarborough we were permitted to examine all the papers connected with his hounds. Among them is a memorandum dated 20th April, 1713, by which it is agreed "that the fox-hounds, then kept by Sir John Tyrwhitt and Charles Pelham, Esq., 'ancestor of Lord Yarborough,' should be joined in one pack, and maintained at the joint expense of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Charles Pelham, and Robert Vyner for five years, each paying for one-third of the year; and that, on any of the three parties retiring, the pack should remain the property of those remaining."

In this manner the pack came into Mr. Pelham's hands, as sole proprietor. From that date a pedigree of the hounds was kept in a rough manner; but in 1746 a regular pedigree or stud-book was opened, and has been kept up with the greatest exactness by the father, the grandfather, and great-grandfather of the present huntsman.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt kept harriers at his Manor House of Aylsby, at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds, before he turned them into fox-hounds. A barn at Aylsby was formerly known as the "Kennels." The Aylsby estate has passed, in the female line, into the Oxfordshire family of the Tyrwhitt Drakes, who are so well known as masters of hounds, and first-rate sportsmen; while a descendant of Squire Vyner, of Lincolnshire, has, within the last twenty years, been a master of fox-hounds in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Mr. Meynell, the father of modern Fox-hunting, and founder of the Quorn Hunt, formed his pack chiefly of drafts from the Brocklesby.

Between the period that Fox-hunting superseded Hare-hunting in the estimation of country squire and that when the celebrated Mr. Meynell reduced it to a science, and prepared the way for making hunting in Leicestershire almost an aristocratic institution, a great change took place in the breed of the hounds and horses, and in the style of horsemanship. Under the old system, the hounds were taken out before light to hunt back by his drag the fox who had been foraging all night, and set on him as he lay above his stopped-ear, before he had digested his meal of rats or rabbits. The breed of hounds partook more of the long eared, dewlapped, heavy, crook-kneed southern hound, or of the blood-hound. Well-bred horses, too, were less plentiful than they are now.

But the change to fast hounds, fast horses, and fast men, took place at a much more distant date than some of our hard riding young swells of 1854 seem to imagine. A portrait of a celebrated hound, Ringwood, at Brocklesby-park, painted by Stubbs, the well-known animal painter,



STAG-HUNTING IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.—FROM A PAINTING BY FREDERICK TAYLER.

In 1792, presents, in an extraordinary manner, the type and character of some of the best hounds remotely descended from him; and though the song says—

When each horse wore a crupper, each squire a pistol;
Ere Bluecap and Wanton taught fox-hounds to snarry,
With music in plenty, oh! where was the hurry?—

It is more than eighty years since Bluecap and Wanton ran their race over Newmarket heath; and a generation has passed away since, in Shropshire, the "Flying Child," recorded by Cecil, and the father of the present Lord Forester, introduced the "bruising system" of riding to hounds. Perhaps they rode under the inspiration of "Tom Moody," one of the few classic names in fox-hunting. Tom was whipper-in to Squire Forester, of Wiley, the uncle of the first Lord Forester.

We don't quote from "Somerville's poem of 'The Chase,'" because it has been quoted, in season and out of season, ever since it was written;

but it is worth noting that, although the poet died in 1742, his work is, with few exceptions, as clear and correct in its directions for Fox-hunting as if it were written yesterday. It appears from a work lately published, that the poet kept only one horse. In the long reign of George III., the distinction between town and country was much broken down, and the isolation in which country squires lived destroyed. Packs of hounds, kept for the amusement of a small district, became, as it were, public property. At length the meets of hounds began to be regularly given in the country newspapers.

With every change sportsmen of the old school have prophesied the total ruin of Fox-hunting. Roads and canals excited great alarm to our fathers. We ourselves expected to see sport entirely destroyed by railroads; but we were mistaken, and have lived to consider them almost an essential auxiliary of a good hunting district.

Looking back at the manner in which Fox-hunting has grown up with our habits and customs, and increased in the number of packs,

number of hunting-days, and number of horsemen in full proportion with our wealth and population, we are amused at the simplicity with which Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who comes from a country where people never amuse themselves out of doors (except in making money), tells, in her "Sunny Memories," how, when she dined with Lord John Russell, at Richmond, the conversation turned on hunting; and she expressed her astonishment "that, in the height of English civilisation, this vestige of the savage state should remain." "Thereupon they only laughed and told stories about fox-hunters." If any of the company had been acquainted with old Gervase Markham they might have answered, "Of all the field pleasures wherewith Old Time and man's inventions hath blessed the hours of our recreations, there is none so excellent as the delight of hunting, being compounded like an harmonious concert of all the best partes of most refined pleasures, as music, dancing, running, and ryding."

(To be continued.)



FOX-HUNTING.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE-SHOW.



CLASS 27, NO. 195.—DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SOUTH-DOWNS.
GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER.

CLASS 10, NO. 69.—DUKE OF RUTLAND'S ROAN OX.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—PRIZE £25.

CLASS 22, NO. 136.—MARQUIS OF EXETER'S PRIZE LEICESTER.
GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER.

In the next page we give the list of prizes awarded at this fat stock show, which annual event, although losing nothing in general interest, has almost gone beyond the reach of criticism. Living beings are not like machinery. There is a limit to their improvement, and that limit has certainly been reached by the principal breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. What remains, is to extend to every district the benefit of the breeds suited to their respective climate, style of cultivation, and market. We can confidently state that the growing intelligence of farmers, stimulated by the facilities of modern travel and exhibitions of stock, local and general, is diminishing the number of inferior breeds year by year. Every farmer in the country has now a market for his meat; the rail and the steam-boat have all but abolished cheap beef and mutton districts. In addition to the great centres of manufacturing

industry, iron and coal mines, opened within the last ten years, have created all over England and Wales new, profitable, and constantly-increasing markets for every kind of agricultural produce. In fact, all our efforts up to the present moment have failed in making the supply reach the demand. What we could do if the cattle of this kingdom were of the best of the half-dozen breeds which alone carry off prizes at fat-stock meetings, we have no means of calculating, without agricultural statistics. But, certainly, the difference between the Welsh runt, that is fed six or seven years, and then is not fat, and the Short-horn, Devon, Hereford, or cross-bred of those breeds, that you cannot prevent from getting fat with ordinary care, is enormous.

In the present Show, there were thirty-three entries of Devons in the usual four classes, twenty-two Herefords, and forty-two Short-horns:

six Scotch and Irish only, five Welsh, one of the old Long-horn, two Sussex, one of the old Norfolk Polled breed, ten of Mixed Breed (chiefly crosses of the Short-horn), and twelve Extra Stock. If we average these entries at only £30 a piece—which is decidedly low, considering the quality and weight of the animals—we have an exhibition of cattle worth upwards of £4000.

The Gold Medal for the best Beast in the yard, the First Prize of £25, and the Silver Medal, as breeder, go to the venerable Duke of Rutland, for his four-year-old strawberry roan ox (No. 69)—as fine an animal as was ever exhibited at this Show for quality, symmetry, and weight combined. Many wonderful events—many extraordinary improvements—has the Duke seen in the fourscore years of his life. Among them, the general diffusion of the Short-horn; which, when he came



CLASS 31, NO. 251.—MR. J. V. WILLIAMS'S BLACK PIGS.
PRIZE £10, FEEDER; SILVER MEDAL, BREEDER GOLD MEDAL, FEEDER.

CLASS 12, NO. 89.—MR. CHARLES TOWNLEY'S WHITE SHORT-HORN COW.
PRIZE £20.—GOLD MEDAL.

NO. 282.—WHITE PIG, BETTY, THE PROPERTY OF
H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—SILVER MEDAL.

of age, and the long-famous festivities, including a herd of oxen roasted whole, took place, was confined to a few localities, and looked upon with considerable suspicion and disdain by the brown-coated farmers—patrons of local breeds, and especially of the now all but extinct Long-horn of Bakewell. His Grace has lived to see fresh beef made accessible to tens of thousands, to whom it would have been a luxury as rare as house lamb, had it not been for the introduction of the early maturity of the Short-horn, on farms in every county in England and Scotland, that early maturity being supported by the comfortable, warm, well ventilated farm buildings, the varieties of roots, the supply of oil-cake which we are able to obtain by the improvements of modern cultivation and the extension of modern commerce.

In quality the Short-horn is inferior to the Devon and the Highlander, but superior in general adaptability to different districts—superior in utility as a cross either for the butcher of the dairy. Among the Short-horn prizes Mr. Townley's white cow, No. 89, which carried off £20, is wonderfully perfect as a fat beast. At the Smithfield Stewards' private dinner, one of the speakers compared the prize stock to copper-plate specimens of handwriting. Rather intended as models of instruction than for everyday use. The white cow is, if we follow out that comparison, a text in very fine large round-hand. Her sisters could never be of much use in the dairy, as, although six years and eight months old, she has never had but one calf; but her brother bullocks would certainly fat as rapidly as could be desired. Of another kind, No. 86, a steer, bred by Mr. Jonas Webb, the celebrated Southdown breeder, which, although only "commended," is worth notice because bred out of a cow which had eight calves in three years, of which seven lived, and from a grandam which bred ten calves all single in eleven years.

The Devons are beautiful in quality, but rather small. The Devonian breeders declare that, although short on their legs, if the test of comparative measurement be applied, the amount of prime joints will compensate for the smaller dimensions. Certainly, they are very pretty little beasts; and Prince Albert carries off the first prize, No. 2, with a beautiful animal, mild and gentle enough for a Queen to pet and feed. Mr. Farthing, who was so successful in carrying off a string of prizes for Devon breeding stock at Lincoln, has the 2nd prize for a bullock in the same class as the Prince; the Earl of Leicester (whose father was the father of Norfolk agricultural improvements) wins the two first prizes in Class II. and Class III., as feeder and breeder, with Devons, No. 19 and No. 25; and Mr. Hudson, of Castle Acre (who holds one of the largest arable farms in England, under Lord Leicester), wins, with No. 29, the first prize for Devon cows. That little cow may stand for an epitome of the perfection of Norfolk farming. A short account of how she was bred, and what she was fed on, and what was done to cultivate and import the food she ate, would be a picture of the best modern agriculture, based on paying principles.

The Herefords presented a useful class of beasts, which grow in favour in the Midland Counties, where they displace the old Long-horn. The cows seemed rather coarse. In steers, a Bristol innkeeper took the first prize, and Prince Albert the second.

The Scotch and Irish show was very small. Mr. Gurney had the one prize—which, if it does not bring out more numerous competitors, will not be worth giving.

Prince Albert had a very picturesque cream-coloured West Highlander. There were two or three pretty polled Galloways.

The Welsh do not improve in their Christmas shows. Would it not be well to supersede their native breed with Highlanders or North Devons?

Class XVII. presents the only instance in which we can find fault with the judges. The prize was given to an ugly, ill-shaped Long-horn, passing over a very handsome Sussex; while in the next class a Sussex cow, which, but for age, might have been own sister to the steer, took the prize. This cow is as fine and blooming in her coat as a racehorse. It was whispered in the yard that the Sussex ox was passed over from a suspicion of a Devon cross. It was a great mistake.

Among the Cross-breeds there were some very nice beasts. All the prizes were crosses between Short-horn and Hereford, or Hereford and Short-horn. In this Class No. 115 is even a larger animal than that exhibited by Sir Harry Verney last year, and nearly as ugly.

We have no Foreign Cattle this time; yet the exportation of bulls of our best breeds is going on briskly. We look forward with interest to the result in Holstein and the breeding districts of North Germany and Holland. There they have excellent dairy cows, and they understand stall-feeding; they only want blood.

In the Sheep of Long-Woolled breeds there were forty-one entries. The Marquis of Exeter carried off the first prize and the gold medal for the best pen of Long-Wools, with three pure Leicesters, bred by himself, in Class XXII. The second prize went to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall. In the next class the positions of the Squire and the Marquis were reversed as to first and second.

A peculiar interest is attached to Mr. Foljambe's appearance as an exhibitor of sheep stock. He was for many years known as a most enthusiastic and popular master of fox-hounds, and very successful as a breeder of hounds. Having been afflicted with total blindness, he has given up hounds, and applied the same enthusiasm and skill to breeding sheep-stock with great success. He can decide by feel better than most men by sight and feeling, on the form of a sheep.

In Short-Wools the Duke of Richmond earned the gold medal and prizes with a pen of very fine and very well got up South Downs, in Class XXVII., and also in Class XXIX.

Of Cotswolds, only two pens were shown. In Cross Breeds, both Downs and Leicesters and Downs and Cotswolds gained prizes.

The story of the origin of the present South Down deserves telling, at some less warlike time than the present.

In Pigs there was a famous show, both large and small breeds. The gold medal, the first prize of £10, and the silver medal to breeder, went to Mr. Williams, of Somersetshire, for a pen of black pigs, called Improved Leicesters—we should say, crossed with Essex. Prince Albert had a medal as feeder in extra stock, for white pigs; but out of five prizes, four went to black pigs, of Essex strain.

Some of the Yorkshire pigs were enormous balls of fat, six feet from snout to tail.

As a whole, the Exhibition was a full average in quality, most beautifully and comfortably arranged. Perhaps there were never fewer inferior beasts.

The display of Reos and Implements was good, but cramped for want of room. Messrs. Gibbs have, as usual, a good display of seeds and roots. Mr. Skirving, who has spent thousands in investigating the potato disease, shows the best potato we have ever seen—the "Flukes," but he does not pretend to guarantee a total escape from the blight. His roots are well worth examination.

The roots above, and the beasts below, are the two ends of English farming—the corn coming between.

The following is a complete List of the Awards:—

DEVONS.—Class 1.—Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 2), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Silver Medal to the breeder, Mr. R. Mogridge, of Molland, South Molton.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 6), Mr. W. Farthing, the representative of the late S. Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgwater.

Class 2.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 10), the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 16), Mr. F. King, of Nursling, near Southampton.

Class 3.—Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 25), the Earl of Leicester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Leicester.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 22), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 4.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 29), Mr. J. Hudson, of Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Hudson.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 27), Mr. Thomas Bond, of Park, North Petherton, Bridgwater.

HEREFORDS.—Class 5.—Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 38), Mr. J. Niblett, of Conyngre House, Filton, Bristol.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. T. L. Meire, of Count Arbot, Shrewsbury.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 36), H.E.H. Prince Albert.

Class 6.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 42), Mr. Wm. Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Thos. Carter, of Dodmore, near Ludlow.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 49), Mr. J. Ford, jun., of Rushton, near Blandford.

Class 7.—Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 51), Mr. F. King, of Nursling, near Southampton.

Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Thomas Samson, of Kingston Russell, near Dorchester.
2nd prize of £5 withheld.

Class 8.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 52), Mr. Wm. Heath, of Ludham Hall, near Norwich.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. E. Longmore, of Ludlow.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 54), Mr. J. Stevens, of 69, Holywell-street, Oxford.

SHORT-HORNS.—Class 9.—Steers.

1st prize of £25 (No. 60), Mr. Jas. Fletcher, jun., of Fovant, near Salisbury.
Silver medal to the breeder, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., of Wilton, near Salisbury.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 61), Mr. Wm. Aldworth, of Frilford, Abingdon.

Class 10.—Steers or Oxen.

1st prize of £25 (No. 69), his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.
Silver medal to the breeder, his Grace the Duke of Rutland.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 67), Rev. J. Holmes, of Brooke Hall, Norwich.

Class 11.—Heifers.

1st prize of £15 (No. 83), Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Ardington, Wantage.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. W. Fussell, of Laycock, Chippingham.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 82), Earl Spencer of Althorp-park, Northampton.

Class 12.—Cows.

1st prize of £20 (No. 89), Mr. C. Townley, of Townley-park, Burnley.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Alex. Bannerman, of South Cottage, Chorley.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 87), Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P., of Sarsden House, Chipping Norton.

SCOTCH OR IRISH BREEDS.—Class 13.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 99), Mr. John H. Gurney, of Caston Hall, Norwich.

Class 14.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £5 (No. 103), Mr. H. Lindsay, of Westdean, Chichester.

WELSH BREEDS.—Class 15.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 104), Mr. B. E. Bennett, of Marston Trussell Hall, Market Harborough.

Class 16.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £5 (No. 108), Mr. Richard Worthington, of Saddington, Market Harborough.

OTHER PURE BREEDS.—Class 17.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £10 (No. 110), Mr. R. H. Chapman, of Upton, Nuneaton.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. R. H. Chapman.

Class 18.—Heifers or Cows.

Prize of £10 (No. 112), Messrs. C. Neame and Sons, of Selling, Feversham.
Silver medal to the breeders, Messrs. C. Neame and Sons.

CROSS OR MIXED BREEDS.—Class 19.—Steers.

Prize of £15 (No. 113), the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, Berks.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Earl of Radnor.

Class 20.—Steers or Oxen.

Prize of £15 (No. 116), Mr. William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, High-worth, Wilts.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Hewer.

Class 21.—Heifers.

Prize of £10 (No. 121), Mr. John Tucker, of Abbey Print Works, Stratford, Essex.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Tucker.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.—Class 22.

1st prize of £20 (No. 136), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, Stamford.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Marquis of Exeter.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 139), Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop.
3rd prize of £5 (No. 137), Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Bedford.

Class 23.

1st prize of £20 (No. 143), Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Worksop.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. G. S. Foljambe.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 142), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley Park, Stamford.
3rd prize of £5 (No. 144), Mr. R. Newman, of Harrowden, Bedford.

LONG-WOOLLED (NOT BEING LEICESTERS).—Class 24.

Prize of £10 (No. 147), Mr. Wm. Slatter, of Stratton, Cirencester.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Slatter.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.—Class 25.

1st prize of £10 (No. 172), Mr. Sam. Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Samuel Druce.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 170), Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 26.

Prize of £10 (No. 175), Mr. John Overman.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Overman.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.—Class 27.

1st prize of £20 (No. 195), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 201), Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford.

Class 28.

Prize of £10 (No. 216), Mr. Wm. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William Rigden.

Class 29.

1st prize of £20 (No. 222), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester.
Silver medal to the breeder, the Duke of Richmond.
2nd prize of £10 (No. 225), Lord Walsingham, of Merion Hall, Thetford.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH-DOWNS).—Class 30.

Prize of £10 (No. 223), Mr. Wm. King, of New Hayward Farm, Hungerford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. William King.

FIGS.—Class 31.

1st prize of £10 (No. 251), Mr. J. V. Williams, of Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. J. V. Williams.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 258), Mr. W. M. Barber, of Langley Broom, Slough.

Class 32.

1st prize of £10 (No. 262), Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, Dorset.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. John Coate.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 266), Mr. Sam. Druce, of Eynsham, Oxford.

Class 33.

1st prize of £10 (No. 275), Mr. Samuel Druce, Oxford.
Silver medal to the breeder, Mr. Samuel Druce.
2nd prize of £5 (No. 276), Mr. S. Marjoribanks, of Bushey Grove, Watford.

GOLD MEDALS.

Gold medal to the best steer or ox in any of the classes (No. 69), the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham.
Gold medal to the best heifer or cow in any of the classes (No. 89), Mr. Charles Townley, of Townley-park, Burnley.
Gold medal to the best pen of long-woolled sheep in any of the classes (No. 136), the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park.
Gold medal to the best pen of short-woolled sheep in the 27th, 28th, or 30th classes (No. 195), the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.
Gold medal to the best pen of pigs in any of the classes (No. 251), Mr. J. V. Williams, Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater.

EXTRA STOCK.

Silver medal to the best beast in extra stock (No. 128), Lord Feversham, Duncombe-park, York.
Silver medal to the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock (No. 161), Mr. William Sanday, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham.
Silver medal to the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock (No. 235), Mr. William Rigden, Hove, Brighton.
Silver medal to the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock (No. 185), Mr. George Hine, jun., Oakley, Bedford.
Silver medal to the best pig in extra stock (No. 282), his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

COMMENDATIONS.

Highly commended.—The Earl of Leicester's Devon steer; Mr. G. Hine, jun., pen of Cross-bred sheep; Mr. W. Rigden's pen of South Downs; the Duke of Richmond's pen of South Downs; Mr. S. King's pen of Hampshire Downs; the Earl of Leicester's South Down wether; Mr. John Coate's pen of Dorset pigs; Mr. M. Newman's pen of Essex and Berks pigs; Rev. J. Holmes' pen of pigs.
Commended.—The Earl of Leicester's Devon cow; the Marquis of Exeter's Short-horned steer; Mr. Edward Frost's Short-horned steer; Mr. J. W. Brown's Short-horned steer; the Marquis of Exeter's Short-horned steer; Mr. S. Gooch's Short-horned ox; Rev. J. Arkwright's Short-horned and Ayrshire cow; Mr. J. Hitchman's Cross-bred wethers; Mr. H. Luger's pen of South Down wethers; Sir R. Throckmorton's, Bart., pen of South Down wethers; the Earl of Radnor's pen of South Down wethers.
Class 31.—Young pigs—Commended generally.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The Exhibitions of Implements and Machinery at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show have hitherto been little more than large collections of the various articles the different manufactures have to offer for sale; they have attended at their respective stands to dispose of such articles, and receive orders from the visitors to the Cattle Show; and, as no prizes are given here, novelties have been usually kept in reserve for the Royal and other Agricultural Meetings. This year the collection assumed more properly the character of an Exhibition—such machines and implements only being put forward as the manufacturers conceive necessary to uphold or increase their character for improved design and superior workmanship. Consequently, they were fewer in number and seen to much greater advantage—not being piled one upon another as in former years.

Mr. Howard, of Bedford, exhibited beautiful specimens of his Lincoln Prize Ploughs, which, for beauty of form and perfect workmanship, are not to be surpassed; although it is doubtful if the practice of increasing the length of the lines of the mould-board, to allow it to pass through the ground with the least possible resistance, does not render it a less efficient implement for disintegrating the soil, and producing the same effect as digging. These long ploughs doubtless make very clean work, and are of easy draught; but that is not all that is required in a plough; for the fact should never be lost sight of, that the plough is only a tolerable substitute for a spade.

Drills of every description were exhibited by Messrs. Garrett, of Leiston, and Hornsby, of Stamford, calculated to perform almost any description of work in any locality. We did not observe anything new in their arrangement, with the exception of an improved steering apparatus, attached to one of Messrs. Garratt's large Drills, which will, doubtless, give increased accuracy in its working, by affording the operator much more control over the machine.

We should have been glad to see some advance in the construction of Dribbling Machines; but the makers seem to have exhausted all their ingenuity in the Drop Drill.

Cultivators, Grubbers, and Horse-hoes, of all kinds, were found at the different stands; but nothing of a novel character, except a Rotatory Hoe, exhibited by Garrett—an ingenious and well-made implement. It is designed for cross-hoeing turnips; or, as it is technically called, piercing out—that is, cutting out the spaces in the drills to the width intended to be left between the plants.

Two descriptions of Rotatory Cultivators were exhibited: one by Messrs. Samuelson, the other by Gibson. These cultivators, or grubbers, or diggers, as they are variously called, are getting into favour with agriculturists, as they deserve to be; for in the cultivation of root crops they are of the greatest possible advantage, as no implement in use will so nearly produce the garden-like tilth, so necessary in the production of heavy crops of such plants.

A new show-yard has been added this year, in which are placed steam-engines and thrashing-machines. We shall, next week, engrave this interesting display.

Chaff cutters of increased powers were found at most of the stands. Considerable improvements have been made in these machines, as they now cut much more equally than formerly, and are not so jerking in their action; the necessity of superior framing has also forced itself upon the attention of the makers, and the consequence is, that the cutting powers of the engine are immeasurably superior to what they used to be.

The chief novelty in the collection was a large machine, called a General Cultivator or Lever Plough, intended to perform a variety of operations with greater ease and economy than they are at present done. It consists of a skeleton frame, having three wheels, two permanently fixed in front, and a swivel wheel in the rear, with vertical guide-rods at each end to receive the ends of several beams; to which are attached a set of ploughs, skim cultivators, drags, or scarifiers, as may be required. Each beam is lifted so as to alter its depths by means of two rows of pulleys in the frames, one at each end; over each of which travels a chain connected with the beam beneath, and to a lever handle in the rear, by which means the attendant can raise or sink the ploughs horizontally as required, or take them out of the ground altogether. The beams are fitted to front vertical guide-rods by means of a block which slips up and down, as a drill lever, and giving them an independent action. They are guided in the rear by slipping up and down the guide-rods, by which they are held; thereby doing away with the necessity of manually holding the same. There is a frame in front to which the pulleys are attached, which makes a cross-traverse, and carries with it the upper end of the front guide-rod—thus giving the plough an inclination to the right or to the left. This is a most important part of its mechanical arrangement, and displays considerable ingenuity. The frame is moved by a rack and pinion, the handle attached to which passes to the attendant in the rear, so that, as he follows the machine he has perfect command over the ploughs or tines that may be employed. It is, on the whole, an exceedingly clever contrivance, and may be well adapted to ploughing by steam. Perhaps, in its present form it may not be quite what is required, yet it may nevertheless be the foundation of a very efficient and valuable machine. It is exhibited by Plenty, of Newberry.

Mr. Cro-kill, of Beverley, exhibited his Improved Bell's Reaper, and McCormick's machine appears in model, with a new side delivery.

THE NEW WATER-WEED, *Anacharis Alismastrum*, has been found growing in large masses at the mouth of some of the creeks, and other parts of the river Thames, above Boveney Locks. The mischievous plant was first observed by some of the Eton watermen last year, but no particular attention given it, until the engraving appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when a specimen was gathered and forwarded to one of our leading British botanists, who speedily confirmed the suspicion that there were entertained respecting the troublesome stranger.—*Windsor and Eton Express*.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—A meeting of medical and scientific gentlemen was held in Birmingham, on Monday, to take steps in aid of the resolutions of the recent conference on the serious and extensive adulteration of drugs and articles of food in general consumption. William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, who briefly stated the progress made since the meeting of the conference, and announced that it was his intention to move, at an early period of the approaching session, for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the practice of adulteration of articles of food and general consumption—including drugs—and the best means of preventing the evil.

THE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of the Sydney Morning Herald, the Sydney Empire, the Melbourne Argus, and other Australian newspapers, have increased the price of their respective journals from 3d. to 6d. per copy. The grounds put forth are their enhanced superiority as journals, and the consequently augmented cost of production. The new tariff came into operation in September last. The Ballarat Times, a very small paper, the Mount Alexander Mail, and others at the diggings, have for some time past been published at 1s.

MANCHESTER AND THE WAR.—The following memorial to the Mayor of Manchester is now in course of signature, and has already been signed by a number of the most influential Liberals of Manchester, supporters of Mr. Bright:—"To the Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester, Sir,—We, the undersigned, having learned that the letter of Mr. John Bright, M.P., on the war, has been translated and circulated in Russia, as embodying the sentiments of the people of Manchester, respectfully request that you will call a public meeting, in order to enable the citizens to declare that they do not concur in the opinions of Mr. Bright; but are fully convinced of the justice and necessity of the war; and earnestly hope that it will be carried on with the utmost vigour until the objects for which it was commenced are thoroughly effected."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND THE WAR.—As the accounts from Sebastopol, both Russian and English, affirm that the damage inflicted on the defences of the town is, to a considerable extent, repaired under cover of night, it is suggested that the electric light is capable of sufficiently illuminating the works of the enemy at a far greater distance than exists between the two positions. By means of a simple lantern reflector and tube, a jet of light could be thrown on any spot of the enemy's works, keeping our own position in complete darkness; so that by the same means that the damage is done could its repair be prevented.

THE SERFS OF RUSSIA.—The Russian soldier's great-coat is grey, with certain facings; and with the exception of a small gilt strap on the shoulder, the officer's is precisely that of the private; indeed it is generally believed that on going into action the generality of unmounted officers put on the common great-coat, so that they may not be picked off. It is a very marked fact, that among the thousands of dead we find very few officers indeed. Perhaps the Emperor has laid down a stringent rule that, when possible, officers shall be carried off the field; or it may be the custom of the men, owing to the intense reverence that the serf has to rank, never to leave behind him the body of his leader. As to food, the Russian army has, in comparison with ours, a very rough commissariat: the bread is perfectly black, and when that runs short, resort is made to a bag of crumbled oil-cake, which is very nutritious, and therefore of the greatest possible value when troops have to march a long distance over uncultivated houseless steppes.

JONES'S £4 48. SILVER LEVER
WATCHES, and £10 10. GOLD LEVER, at the Manufactory,
33, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more
than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, pay-
able to JOHN JONES, for £4 48., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch
of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths,
130, Oxford-street, and 284, High Holborn (from 75, Strand
and Coventry-street), established upwards of half a century. Elegant
GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, with the most perfect movement,
£10 10.; Gold and Silver Watches, highly finished, from Twelve
Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes,
maintaining power, richly engraved cases and dials, £3 5s.; Silver
Lever Watches, from £2 15s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, com-
mencing at £1 0s. each. Messrs. Hawley respectfully inform the
nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers
of the name in London. Gold, plate, watches, and diamonds, pur-
chased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watch-
cases, cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen.

SUPERIOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London. Highly-
finished FLAT WATCHES, which, having the Horizontal Escape-
ment, the important requisites, accuracy and durability, are combined.
A written form of Warranty is given with each.

SILVER WATCHES.
Horizontal Watch, very neat, single-turned silver case,
with neat enamel dial; the movement being jewelled in four
holes, and having maintaining power to continue going
whilst being wound .. £2 15 0
Ditto, with double-bevel engraved or engine-turned case,
and enamel or richly-ornamented silver dial .. 3 10 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Horizontal Watch, very neat, richly-chased and engraved
gold case, with handsome gilt dial, the movement with
maintaining power, and jewelled in four holes .. £6 15 0
Ditto, ditto, with elegant gold dial .. 7 12 0
Ditto, with strong extra case .. 9 9 0

PARIS OR-MOULU CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours,
and go fifteen days; the performance warranted; ready for inspection
in the Show Rooms. The following have been generally admired:—

First size.	Second size.
La Vendangeuse ..	£6 7 6 .. £8 5 0
The Holy Family ..	11 5 0 .. 12 10 0
The Greyhound ..	10 5 0 .. 11 5 0
The Cathedral ..	14 5 0 .. 15 10 0
Rebecca at the Well ..	13 10 0 .. 21 9 0

With a variety of elaborate designs, emblematic of historical, classical,
and other subjects.
An Illustrated Price Current gratis, on application, per post.—A. B.
SAVORY and SONS, Watch and Clockmakers, 9, Cornhill, London,
opposite the Bank of England.

BANK NOTES.—The full value given in
cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER,
GOLD and SILVER LACE, and ENGLISH and FRENCH COINS,
at SELM DEAN, and CO., 9, Coventry-street, Leicester-square,
Irish, Scotch, and Foreign Notes exchanged. N.B. A large assortment
of Jewellery, Plate, and Gold Goods to be sold at very reduced
prices. Gold Watches, £4 15s.; Silver Ditto, £3 15s.; warranted.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—
DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in
town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes,
and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, chains, Brooches,
Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully pack-
aged, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of
specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated
book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 172
Fenchurch-street.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—
17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand
unrivaled amongst all the substitutes for Silver. Its intrinsic excel-
lence, combined with its brilliant appearance, makes all competition.
It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was introduced
by SARL and SONS to the public; and, notwithstanding the many
spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all
former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having as-
sumed the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing
the durability and appearance of solid silver at a price within the reach
of all classes. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid
novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast service, and never possessed so
many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork depart-
ment includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver. A
new and enlarged supply of solid silver, produced in just published,
and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying
at the Manufactory.—Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Caution.
The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except pur-
chased at Sarl and Sons'. No other parties are authorized to sell it.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT (Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39,
Aldermanbury-street, Piccadilly; observe—Opposite the York Hotel), for
valuable and extraordinary improvement in the most powerful and
brilliant TELESCOPE, and in the most perfect and powerful
and OPERA-GLASSES, to know the distance of objects viewed
through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others;
they are glazed with Munich German Glass. These Telescopes possess
such extraordinary powers that some—34 inches, with an extra eye-
piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the
Double Star; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's com-
plexion 34 miles distant, and an object from 16 to 30 miles; for the water-
cock pocket; and are of larger, and all sizes, with increasing power
accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented,
very small, powerful, water-cock glass—the size of a wafer—by
which a person can be seen at a distance of a mile and a half distant.
They answer every purpose—on the race-course, at the opera-house,
country scenery; and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are
invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting—to sportsmen, gen-
tlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Opera, camp, race-course, and
perspective glasses, with wonderful powers; an object can be clearly
seen from 16 to 20 miles distant, and the same power can be seen
spectacle lenses, of the greatest transparent power. The great advan-
tage derived from this invention is, that vision becoming impaired is
preserved and strengthened; and very aged persons are enabled to
employ their sight at the most minute occupation—can see with these
lenses of a less magnifying power—and they do not require the
frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful
assistance.
DEAFNESS, NEW DISCOVERY.—THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR,
an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for
deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the
kind that has been or probably ever will be produced, is a being of
same color as the skin, it is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons
to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant
sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it
affords all the assistance that could possibly be desired.—39, Alder-
manbury-street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

CAUTION.—For above thirty years
S. MORDAN and CO. have been compelled to caution the
Public with reference to the various imitations of their KNIFE-
POINTED PENCIL-CASES.
The celebrity which this article obtained when the letters patent
were first granted has steadily and uninterruptedly increased, and the
exorbitant of the Patentes have been directed to justify this confidence.
In common with every invention of good reputation, the result has
been that numerous imitations have been produced, and the vendors
enabled, by the sale of inferior goods, to realize a larger immediate
profit.
Under these circumstances, S. Mordan and Co. are induced to issue
this notification, and to request the public, when desirous of pur-
chasing their Pencil-cases, to observe that they only guarantee those
on which the word "Mordan and Co." is stamped.
As in every town in Great Britain respectable houses are found who
have a stock of S. Mordan and Co.'s goods, no difficulty need be ex-
perienced in carrying this recommendation into effect.
Perhaps the above caution is even more strictly necessary when
Cumberland Lead Pencils are purchased for redrawing the pencil-cases.
Unless these have been most scrupulously guarded to the exact size of the
pencil point, they will be found utterly useless.
Each box of genuine lead points is stamped "Warranted S. Mordan
and Co."

CRIDAR PENCILS made at the Cumberland Lead, purified by
Mr. Brocklebank's Patent Process. S. Mordan and Co. have no hesita-
tion in asserting that such excellent pencils in every respect are only
to be obtained from the Black Lead from the Borrowdale Mine. In
consequence of the Cumberland Company having disposed of the whole
of their stock of crude black lead to the patentees, S. Mordan and Co.
are enabled to offer their Cridar Pencils, made from the only pure lead
attainable, with confidence that their capacity will be readily appre-
ciated by the public. The highest recommendations have been accorded
on those Pencils by painters, engravers, architects, engineers, and
draughtsmen of the greatest eminence in their several professions, and
whose testimonials have been published in detail. The following
names are selected:—
Charles Barry, Esq., R.A. Copying Yields, Esq., F.W.C.S.
O. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A. W. Wynn, Esq., F.R.S.
I. K. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S. David Roberts, Esq., R.A.
Clarkson Standfield, Esq., R.A. J. T. Willmore, Esq., A.R.A.
R. Westmacott, Esq., Esq., F.R.S. H. C. Wilson, Esq., Director, Go-
vernment School of Design.
Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.
Each Pencil is stamped "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead S.
Mordan and Co., London."

GLASS SHADES, for the Preservation of all
Articles injured by Exposure, at H. HETLEY'S Wholesale and
Retail Warehouse, 13, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Estimates
and Prices of all descriptions of Glass for Glazing forwarded free

**OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDE-
LIERS for GAS and CANDLES.**—A great variety of the
newest and richest designs always on view; also a large assortment
of Glass Lamps, Chandeliers, Wire Glasses, Desert Services, and every
description of Table Glass, at very moderate prices. ORNAMENTAL
GLASS of the newest and most beautiful description, suitable for
Present. Furnishing orders executed with dispatch.—4, Oxford-
street; Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. (Established 1807.)

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY. By
EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. Put coals and cinders
in the grate, then the Patent Firewood, cover lightly with coals,
apply a match, and you have a good fire. Sold by millmen and grocers.
For the country send to the carrier for 10s. Manufactory, 18, Wharf-
road, City-road. N.B. For a farthing you may have boiling water in
five minutes, to shave or wash, or to make tea, coffee, or grog, without
any other fire, using Spiller's or Bachelor's Kettles.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES Two-and-a-
Half Guinea; Babies' Baskets to match. One Guinea. Valen-
ciennes and Bath-lit-red Frocks and Robes for Christening Presents;
the same, less expensive, for the nursery. Baby Linen in complete
sets, of varied qualities.—£3, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's
Exhibition. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,
half a Guinea. All the beautiful Materials used in the Business sold
by yard. Frocks, Petticoats, Bonnets (of the superior excellence for
which the House has been celebrated for thirty years), in the new and
greatly enlarged Premises, 53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's
Exhibition.—Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS complete in every-
thing necessary for the Trousseau, as well as the inexpensive
things required for the India Voyage. White Dressing Gowns, One
Guinea. Ladies' Kid Gowns, 2s. 6d. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.; Silk
Hosiery, 6s. 6d. Ladies' Pastel Corsets, 16s. 6d. Cambric Handker-
chiefs, 2d. and Full Dress Gentlemen's Shirts, 6s. 6d. In the new
premises, 53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS—Chamois
Leather, with Black Foot. Ride Cloth Riding-habit, the
Jackets lined with Silk, Five-and-a-Half Guinea to Seven Guinea;
Young Ladies' Black Morocco Habits, Two-and-a-Half Guinea. Young
Gentlemen's Superior Cloth Jackets, 25s.; School, ditto, 25s. Naval
Cadets' Outfit complete.—53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's
Exhibition. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

REAL BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS.—The
stout quality for walking at 3s. 6d.; the finest, for full dress,
15s. the pair. Made in black, plain, and lace, as well as in the
natural cream colour. Under-shirts, drawers, and socks; by the
original conscience in England, at 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR,
late HALLIDAY.

LADIES' DRESSES.—PATTERNS sent
postage free.
Fashionable Cheek Dress .. 1 6 9 the full dress.
Real French Merinos, in every colour .. 0 13 9 ditto.
Angola (all wool) Travelling Cloak .. 0 10 6
Opera Cloaks (lined through with silk) .. One Guinea.
All the new fabrics in Dress, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, &c., at equally
moderate prices. WHITE and CO., 192, Regent-street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.—
By Appointment.
THE LONDON
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

The Proprietors of this Establishment desire most respectfully to
submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the
exclusive
SALE OF MOURNING ATTIRE,
and from the immense business transacted in their warehouse, and
from the numerous commands they receive to attend
in various parts of the country,
they are enabled to sell their goods on
most advantageous terms.

Messrs. JAY have ever deemed it unnecessary to quote prices, from
a conviction that it only tends to mislead the purchaser; but they beg
to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchased at
their establishment will possess the value that is paid for it; and
that, in addition to their
**COURT,
FAMILY,
and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING,**
they have every variety of quality and price, and suited to any grad-
e or condition of the community.

Widows' and Family Mourning
is always kept made up; also,
Bridal Mourning.
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Soho.
NOVELTIES IN SILKS for DRESSES.

Damask, Moire Antiques, in every Colour, 3s. Guinea.
A beautiful Fanned Silk Robe, from 7s. to 4s. Guinea.
VELVETS, they say in Paris to be the fashion this Season for
Dresses. In Black, and all Colours, from 7s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. per yard.
MANTLES and CLOAKS will be worn. All the new Designs in
Velvet, Cloth, and every material that is used, with the new Finish
Trimming. A pretty Mantle for a Guinea.

FRENCH MERINOS, the new Colours, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.
New Mixtures for Walking Dress, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.
BALL ROBES and DINNER DRESSES.
Splendid RIBBONS, and every description of LACE.
SEWELL and CO. will always forward Patterns to Ladies who
patronise their House.
44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street; 46, 47, Frith-street.

KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, &c., 243,
Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to
announce that their new WINTER STOCK of Silks, Shawls, Mantles,
French Merinos, Velvets, and Fancy Dresses is now ready for inspec-
tion, and respectfully solicit the attention of ladies to the four fol-
lowing advertisements.

PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., Post-free.—
Ladies residing in the country, or abroad, are respectfully in-
formed that KING and CO. will forward patterns of every article con-
nected with the General Drapery and Silk Trades, Post-free, to any
part of the world.

FRENCH SILKS, £1 5s. 6d. the full dress.
Checked and Striped Poul de Soies £1 10 0
Broadened ditto .. 1 10 0
More Antiques and new Colours .. 2 2 0
Patterns Post-free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, 12s. 6d. the full dress.
The Finest Quality .. 12 6 0
Printed Cashmeres .. 10 6 0
Satin de Laines .. 10 12 6
Irish Poplins in every shade .. 3 2 0
Black and Coloured Lyons Velvets .. 5 0 0
Patterns, post free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, 10s. 6d. each,
lined with Alpaca, and trimmed with Velvet; Black Silks
for Mourning, &c., from 18s. 6d. the full dress; Velvets, Shawls,
Cashmere Cloaks, &c., equally cheap, at KING'S, 243, Reg-
ent-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE (Patterns sent
post free). A large Assortment at 3d. a yard; and at 4d. is
a parcel of 50,000 yards, such as has been hitherto sold at 8d. and
thence to 21s. are some beautiful specimens, surpassing by far any-
thing of the kind before imported. Gold and Silver Tinsel Trimming
Ribbons, 4d. and 9d., usual price 18s. and 2s. 6d. WHITE and
COMPANY, 192, Regent-street, and Wholesale, 56, King-street,
Golden-square.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY WA-
TERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS may be had of the maker,
JAMES PHILLIPS, SHREWSBURY. Patterns of Materials and List
of Prices sent post free. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes of the
same material.

NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES.—
FARMER and ROGERS earnestly solicit attention to their
large and beautiful Assortment of INDIA, FRENCH, and FAIRBAY
SHAWLS, combining the finest productions of India with the less
costly but equally venerated designs of France and England. As
their establishment is devoted solely to the sale of Shawls and
Mantles, they possess a great advantage over other houses, in being
able to purchase every novelty produced in the foreign and British
markets, and to exhibit exclusive designs, manufactured by their own
artists. Sole proprietors of the Royal Albany Cloak, so much
admired from the 8th and Indian effect of the trimming. All goods
marked in plain figures.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium,
171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

BONNETS, Caps, Head-dresses, &c.—
PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPT.—Cash purchasers can
select from the largest, most fashionable, and most becoming Stock of
Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, &c., in London, and at the most eco-
nomical prices. Observe—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all
colours, 21s.; rich French Satin or Ducape, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.;
all patterns; 18s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Widows' with double full, 13s. 6d. to
18s. 6d.; Brides' Bonnets, 21s. to 25s.; Caps, Head-dresses, &c.,
1s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.; at Cranborne House, No. 29, GRANOVER-
STREET, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and Company.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS;
W. H. BATSON and CO., respectfully invite Ladies to inspect
their Stock of Eider-down and Patent Gilt Wadded Petti-
coats, in Satin, Silk, Alpaca, and all other prevailing materials. For
warmth, lightness, and general comfort, they will be found to surpass
every other description; and to delicate ladies visiting the sea-side they
are invaluable.—Imperial Corset and Eider-down Quilt Manu-
factory, 39, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

MOURNING.—The Public are respectfully
informed that every article for MOURNING, in all its grades,
in the greatest possible variety, suited to every one's requirements,
is kept ready for immediate use at this Establishment, the first in the
United Kingdom for the exclusive sale of Mourning Attire. Families
waited on at any distance; or, by a pattern dress being sent, every-
thing requisite will be immediately forwarded in the best and most
simple style, at prices ensuring future favours.—TUGB'S Family
Warehouse 163, Regent-street, near Burlington-street.

CORNICES, CARPETS, CHINTZES, CUR-
TAINS, Foreign and English Damasks, Brocades, Tabourets,
and every article adapted for Window Curtains and Furniture of
Drawing, Dining-rooms, Library, and Bed-rooms; Bedding of a
superior description. Gilt Cornices from 2s. 9d. to 16s. per foot at
T. MUDGWICK'S, 11, Pavement, Finsbury.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and
UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, Purified Bedding, &c., may be
obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at
HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 226, 227, 228,
229, 230, High Holborn

AMSTER CARPETS.—LAPWORTH
and CO., Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family,
having become Proprietors of the celebrated Manufacture (which is
unexcelled by any foreign production), are enabled to execute orders
for this fabric—in which the most elaborate designs can be beautifully
and artistically worked.—Factory, Wilton, near Salisbury; Ware-
house, 22, Old Bond-street.

NAPOLEON BLUE and MYRTLE GREEN
UMBRELLAS, 14s. to 17s.; Brown Bilt, 9s. to 17s.; Improved
Alpaca, 7s. to 13s.; Gingham, 2s. to 7s.; Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.
to 12s. 6d. The largest stock in London; and being
manufactured on the premises are warranted.—JOHN CHEEK, 133C
Oxford-street.

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY,
and COMFORT.—THE GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH
MATTRESSES make the most elastic and sweet bed. A price list
of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bed-
steads—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles, in birch, mas-
sive, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved
principles. Cribes, cots, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description.
J. and S. STEEL, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manu-
facturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

NICOLL'S GRACEFUL TOGA and
SLEEVED PROMENADE or TRAVELLING CAPE are
very fashionable. They have wide sleeves, and fall in easy folds from
the neck to the feet, and are suitable alike for youth and age.
NICOLL'S FALTOOTS for winter wear are two and Three
Guineas each, TROUSERS from a Guinea, and WAISTCOATS
Half a Guinea.
This Firm have Agents in every Principal Town; from others a
Money-order will in a few hours' notice be responded to by H. J.
and N. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill,
London.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very
Reduced Prices.—As these Weather Garments are coming into
general use (the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle),
S. W. SILVER and CO. have become Manufacturers on a large scale.
Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the pur-
chaser, the thoroughly waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wet
weather Cloak, walking and driving Capes and Leggings, Storm Suits,
a great protection in travelling by sea and land; Waterproof Blankets,
for soldiers or settlers, to resist ground-damp in open-air exposure;
and all as impermeable to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or
more articles are allowed a discount. Manufactory, North Wool-
wich, opposite Mr. May's Dock. A Warehouse at 46 and 47,
Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street (the principal Depot), London,
and Liverpool.—S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BAACOS, 315 and 320,
STAND, are now giving an unprecedented high price for all kinds of
Left-off Clothes, Regiments, Outfits, Boots, Books, Linen, Trunks,
Old Gold and Silver, and other Laces; Plate, Jewellery, and mis-
cellaneous goods of all kinds. Ladies and gentlemen having any of
the above to sell, in good or inferior condition, will meet with imme-
diate attention at their residence, by a letter addressed to Messrs.
Baacos, Colonial Cloak, 315 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset-
house).—N.B. All parcels from town or country, large or small, the
amount value remitted. If the price not approved of, the goods re-
turned. Established forty-seven years. References: Messrs. Twining
Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Covent-garden.

FOOD and DIET.—HARD'S FARINA.
CELEBRATED FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.
"I have carefully examined, and repeatedly prescribed, 'Hard's'
Farinaceous Food' (see 'Poetica's Treatise on Food and Diet,' pages
309 and 473, &c.), which is prepared from the most nutritious of the
cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized
alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for children and
invalids.
Assisted by Mr. J. H. HARD, M.D., F.R.S.
"47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843."
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors,
Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners; in 1s. and 2s.
packets, and in cases, 7s. 6d. each.—Observe: All genuine packets
are stamped "J. H. HARD'S," and manufactured at the
Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and OTHERS.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for
making superior Barley-water in fifteen minutes, has not
only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family,
but has become of general use to every class of the community; and
is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious,
and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a
delicious oatmeal-pudding; and excellent for thickening broths or
soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more than thirty years
have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the
purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable prepara-
tion for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and
nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for cods and
influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and, alternately with
the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children.
Prepared only by the patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and
CO., Proprietors to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London.
The Proprietors of Robinson's Patent Barley and Patent Groats
desires that the public shall at all times purchase their preparation
in a perfectly sweet and fresh condition, respectfully inform the public
that every packet is now completely enveloped in the purest tin-foil,
over which the usual and well-known paper wrapper.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others, in Town and
Country, in 7s. 6d. and 1s.; and Family Cartons, at 2s., 5s.,
and 10s. each.

DUTY OFF TEA.—All our Prices again
REDUCED 4d. per pound.—PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea
Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London. A general Price
Current sent, post-free, on application.

HORNIMAN and CO'S PURE as well as
FINE TEAS are sold by Authorized Agents in all parts of the
Kingdom, in 1 lb., 1 lb., 1 lb., and 20s. packages; at 3s. 3d., 4s. 6s.,
and 4s. 8d. per lb.

HORNIMAN and CO'S PURE as well as
FINE TEA.—Messrs. PURSELL (78 and 80, Cornhill) and
Messrs. ELCHINSTEON (217 Regent-street, and 366, Oxford-street)
are London Agents for Horniman and Co.'s Teas, which are found
to produce a perfectly healthful and luxurious beverage at a moderate
price.
Said by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others, in Town and
Country, in 7s. 6d. and 1s.; and Family Cartons, at 2s., 5s.,
and 10s. each.

HORNIMAN and CO'S PURE as well as
FINE TEA.—Tea, when pure, is known to produce a most
wholesome beverage. The impurity of allowing it to be coloured by
the Chinese is fully set forth by Prof. Johnston, Sir J. F. Davis, also
in "Blackwood," the "Lancet," and the "Times" (Oct. 6th, 1852).
The fact, therefore, is now known that artificial colour is used to give
the Spang crop the appearance of a natural autumn olive hue.
If this practice were discontinued the inferior faded leaves
could not then be passed off as good, causing the fat insipid infusion
so frequently the subject of complaint. Dr. Ure writes: "The Un-
coloured Tea seen by me in the Docks (London), imported from
Horniman and Co., is perfectly pure; the Green, from the
absence of the usual artificial colouring, is of a natural olive hue."
They are exclusively of the Spring produce, from young and vigorous
plants, which yield not only more strength, but the full degree of fra-
grance which fine Tea when purely natural alone possesses.

HORNIMAN and CO. (Importers of the most approved Teas in
Wormwood-street, London), are now offering the same quality
of Tea at a reduced price, and do not grudge.
Sold by Agents in all Towns, in 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. packages.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—H. SPARROW
and CO. beg to announce that, in consequence of the late re-
duction of Duty, and the present depressed state of the Tea-market
they are enabled to offer
Good Breakfast Congee at 2s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.
Fine Biscuits, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s.
Young Hyson, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
Gunpowder, 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
Fresh Roasted Coffee, 11d., 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d.
With every other article in the House proportionately Cheap, and of
the best quality.
Twenty Years ago, of which we had on application,
post-free, on application, 22, Finsbury-square, London, and at
Station in the Kingdom. Address, Henry Sparrow and Co., Whole-
sale Dealers in Tea, 372, Oxford-street, London.

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.—QUEEN'S
HOTEL, near the CRYSTAL PALACE, Upper Norwood (30
rooms).—Visitors, as boarders, in private coffee-room, for each per-
son, per week, at 10s.; private sitting-room, with light and fire, per
week, 11s.; servant's bed-room, per week, 6s.; with meals, 21s.;
bed per night, 2s. 6d.; bed per week, with use of public coffee-room,
15s.; breakfast, with meals, 2s.; dinner, 2s.; jacket, and vegetables,
3s.; tea, 1s. 6d.; attendance for each person per week, 3s. Visitors
occupying furnished apartments in the private hotel can be supplied
with provisions at tradesmen's prices. Sitting-room and bed-room
per week, 11s. 8d.; light and firing per week, in sitting-room,
10s. 6d. These magnificent series of Hotels are built on a hill of
gravel, and command a most varied and beautiful panoramic beauty as can
be seen from the windows in England. First class stabling for 150 horses,
with lock-up coach-houses.—GEO. C. COOKE.

PALMER and CO'S PATENT MINIMUM
CANDLE LAMPS for NIGHT LIGHTS.—These Candles are
the Best, Cheapest, and most uniform burning Night Light. The
Lamps, japanned, with brass nozzle and extinguisher, are 8d. each, and
the Candles, 6d. per box; ditto, all brass, extinguisher or bronze, 1s. each.
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The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their intention to appoint a Scripture Reader to the Russian prisoners of war now in England. They have already, by one of their agents, distributed a large number of tracts in the Russian language, and hope shortly to report the appointment of an agent who will exclusively devote himself to that department of labour.

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The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for enabling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

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wines, were virtually excluded from the British consumption, by extravagant enactments. "The Methuen Treaty, in 1703, confirmed and perpetuated this error, and which was followed by establishing a differential duty of more than 100 per cent in favour of Portuguese wines. A better spirit pervaded our councils when Pitt reduced the duties on foreign wines, in 1786-7, at which period Roussillon, under another name, was introduced, and won honour and reputation.

character of the clippings obtained by him from the vineyards of Messrs. Durand, Roussillon;—'Carignan.—Cavoleau says of this grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter (although harsh to the taste), and very mucilaginous.' Grénaise.—Cavoleau adds of this grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter, and strongly impregnated with aroma.' Mataro.—Cavoleau observes, 'that this is the only vine of the province that yields annual and almost equal vintages.' Her-

or art."—Liebig's *Lectures on Chymistry*, p. 454. Rousillon wine is a restorative, a means of refreshment when the powers of life are exhausted, giving animation and energy. Brooke's *Gazetteer*, 1815, refers to the excellent qualities of Rousillon Wines.—Article, Eastern Pyrenees. "The ordinary growths of Bugundy, Orleans, and Bordeaux, which supply the chief consumption of Paris, owe their improvement to 'Rousillon.'"—Busby's *Journal*, p. 153. Rousillon

its equal in the London Tavern; and I believe I considerably redeemed my character in the eyes of the landlord by calling for a bottle of Port wine, of course a rarity there. When it was brought, it proved to be Roussillon, which, by-the-by, resembles Port and is far more wholesome." At public sale, 1833-6, by Samuel Lancaster, wine and spirit broker to the trade, Roussillon, old in bottle was brought at 72s. per dozen, by one of the first wine merchants of the

to several of their private cellars. Roussillon—"I myself have some wine which I do not think there are any gentlemen would pronounce other than excellent port."—Question No. 3758. Again—"I have wine in my own cellar which I have had about seventeen years—better wine I never wish to drink."—Question No. 3943.—*Import Duties on Wines*, 1852. G. R. Porter, Esq., late Secretary of the Board of Trade, and author of "The Progress of the Nation." The report of

acidify in those temperaments that are subject to it, as readily as Port." Mr. A. B. Reach, in his book "Claret and Olives," says of this wine, that "it had the brightly deep glow of Burgundy, a bouquet not unlike Claret, and tasted like the lightest and purest Port glorified and ethericalized—in fact, it was a rare good wine."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 195, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854